The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjustment of the Difficulty Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Postmasters' Commissions Expired—The Kansas Committee—Superintendent of Indian Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The CLAY and CULLOM difficulty was settled to-day, as will be seen by the following correspondence. Of course there was considerable negotiation not presented on the face of these papers. It should be stated that Messrs CRITTENDEN and TOOMBS called Senator KENNEDY into the reference from the beginning.

CLAY and CULLOM both returned to town to-day CLAY had been out near BLAIR's place, practicing with the rifle.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Cullom.

FEB. 20, 1858.

SIR: You have wantonly forced upon me a personal difficulty. You have, without aggression on my part, struck me a blow. I demand the satisfaction one gentleman owes to another under such circumstances and my friend, the Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, is authorized by me to confer with any one you may select.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. CLAY.

GEN. WM. CULLOM, etc., etc.

Mr. Cullom to Mr. Clay.

FEB. 22, 1858.

SIR: Your note, dated 20th inst., was received at 11 o'clock yesterday. Whilst I hold myself bound to give you that satisfaction which you demand, I cannot omit to notice your assumption that I have assailed you wantonly, and without aggression on your part. You had used language which, under the attendant circumstances, and in view of your manner, I regarded as intentionally offensive, and so informed you. I asked an explanation of what I regarded as sarcastic and unkind, and received none, but on the contrary, thought I heard a reference to "circumstances surrounding" me which I regarded as still more offensive. I, therefore, repelled what I esteemed an insult. My friend, Hon. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, is authorized to confer with Hon. Mr. JOHNSON.

Your obedient servant,
Hon. JAMES B. CLAY. WM. CULLOM.

Messrs. Underwood and Brown to Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer.

FEB. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned have learned, with deep concern, that a serious difficulty is pending between Hon. WM. CULLOM and Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, and that you respectively occupy an official relation to the parties in reference thereto. As friends of both the gentlemen abovenamed, and sincerely desirous to preserve peace and to avoid the necessities of conflict, we venture to urge upon you that first and foremost in the subjects of your consultations you consider whether an honorable adjustment of the difficulty may not be had.

In that view we respectfully but earnestly suggest that the difficulty be referred to two gentlemen of eminence and honor, to be agreed upon, with liberty to them, if they deem it necessary, to call in a third party.

If in this we seem to be presumptuous or obtrusive, we trust the kindly motives that impel us will be a sufficient apology.

We are, gentlemen, very truly yours,
W. L. UNDERWOOD,
A. G. BROWN.

Hon. ROBT. JOHNSON,
Hon. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer to Messrs. Underwood and Brown.

FEB. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As the friends of Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY respectively, after a full consideration of your note of this date, we say frankly that we do not feel at liberty at this stage of this affair ourselves to debate the subject of any other or different settlement of it than that which is already agreed upon. But in full view of our responsibility to the parties and ourselves, we do not feel at liberty peremptorily to reject the offering you have made of referees, whilst there is any rational hope that this controversy may be settled amicably and honorably.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

To Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD,
Hon. A. G. BROWN.

Agreement to a Reference.

Feb. 22, 1858.

Memorandum of an agreement between R. M. JOHNSON, the friend of J. B. CLAY, and F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, the friend of WM. CULLOM, in the matter of a personal difficulty.

In considering the note of W. L. UNDERWOOD and A. G. BROWN, received this morning, we agree to the reference proposed by them, impressed, as we are, by the conviction that no hostile meeting should occur so long as it can be avoided upon terms honorable to both parties.

Therefore, we agree that the whole matter may be referred to J. J. CRITTENDEN and ROBT. TOOMBS, and that they may, in case they deem it necessary, call in a third party, it being distinctly understood that when the referees have agreed, they are to submit their agreement to us for our approval or rejection.

It is further agreed that while this subject is before the referees, the notes which have heretofore passed between the parties are mutually withdrawn.

R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Report of the Referees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1858.

We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between General CULLOM and Mr. CLAY, and we are of opinion that General CULLOM acted under mistaken impressions, and was in the wrong; and that the honor of both parties demand that General CULLOM shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr. CLAY.

And we further decide that the acceptance of these terms of settlement by General CULLOM and the seconds of the parties shall be considered as compliance therewith, and restore the former relations of the parties.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. TOOMBS,
A. KENNEDY.

Mr. Cullom's Acceptance of the Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I defer to your decision, communicated yesterday, and on behalf of General CULLOM, am authorized to accept it.

Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMBS, A. KENNEDY.

Mr. Clay's Acceptance.

FEB. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In your judgment I have entire confidence, and I accept the award you have made in the controversy between Mr. CLAY and Gen. CULLOM.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. JOHNSON, friend of Mr. CLAY.

To. Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMBS, A. KENNEDY.

The debate to-day between Senators BELL and JOHNSON was spicy—BELL evidently getting the best of it.

In the House FENTON made a good Union speech in reply to DAVIS of Mississippi. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The commissions of 62 postmasters, principally in New-England and the Western States, including Cincinnati, expired yesterday. Many of the incumbents are here looking after reappointment, while a larger number are seeking the places. The Cabinet had the subject under consideration, but arrived at no conclusion, as the expectants were informed to-day at the Post-Office Department.

The House Kansas Committee held a meeting to-night, but nothing of importance was transacted, the vote being a tie in consequence of the absence of Mr. LETCHER. By general concurrence it was made improper for any member to furnish reports for the press.

Senator GREEN will make the opening speech on Monday on the Kansas bill, and will be followed by Mr. COLLAMER in reply. Mr. SEWARD will speak on Tuesday.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate, for confirmation, an unusually large number of nominations to various offices,—the appointments having been made, nearly altogether, during the recess of Congress.

The Administration has not yet received any intimation from Mr. DALLAS of his intention voluntarily to vacate his mission.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON, of Missouri, has been appointed to the general Superintendency of Indian Affairs, *vice* Governor CUMMING.

The challenge having been withdrawn and the seconds retired, Messrs. CRITTENDEN, TOOMBS and KENNEDY, of Maryland, have effected a settlement of the difficulties between Messrs CLAY and CULLOM, who have returned to Washington.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a Naval Dry Dock.

Mr. GREEN's motion making the Kansas bill the special order for to-morrow, was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked whether the current report was true that Senators STUART and BRODERICK had been read out of the party by the Democratic caucus.

Mr. ALLEN knew nothing about it.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. BELL resumed his speech from yesterday, saying that Mr JOHNSON's attack was entirely uncalled for.

Mr. JOHNSON, interrupting, disclaimed any intention of impugning Mr. BELL's motives or private character.

Mr. BELL was surprised at such a statement. He asked if his colleague was ignorant of the tenor of his arguments and language. The attack was most offensive. Mr. BELL proceeded at length, vindicating himself from the charge that he had been looking for support to the North, rather than to the South, and quoting from a letter written by him in 1840 to Governor GILMER, of South Carolina, to sustain his argument. He denied again that the Nebraska bill was a subject of controversy in Tennessee in 1855. He also explained his vote on the right of reception of Abolition petitions, and showed that he took the same ground that Mr. BUCHANAN did, who said in the Senate "the North had as good right to interfere with Slavery in the South as the latter had to resist the right of petition." He reiterated his position of yesterday, animadverting upon Mr. JOHNSON's course of argument with much severity. With regard to Mr. JOHNSON's supposed case of an honorable gentleman playing a bold game for the Presidency, by courting both the South and North, voting with the former, put telling the latter he was with it and voted against it only because he was instructed so to do, Mr. BELL replied that if he knew a man who could be guilty of such trickery and fraud, that man was his colleague. He also characterized him as an incendiary, ready to carry the torch of disunion into Tennessee if thwarted in his political purposes; and concluded by adding that he could entertain no further respect for his colleague unless he withdrew the offensive portions of his yesterday's speech.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that his colleague had not controverted a single fact, nor answered one argument, and his speech of to-day was conclusive evidence that those arguments were unanswerable. With regard to the withdrawal of the personal remarks, he had disclaimed this morning any intention of being offensive, and he had no other apology or retraction to make.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The House postponed the consideration of the bill, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, till the third Monday in March.

Mr. CAMPBELL reported a bill, changing the present system of relief of disabled seamen.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a speech on the Kansas question. He explained the reason why the public peace had been disturbed in the Territory, contending that the whole of the present troubles environing the Kansas question originated, not from anything wrong in the Lecompton Constitution, but a predetermined intention on the part of the Anti-Slavery men of the North to defeat the object of the Compromise of 1850. He attributed this to the hatred of the Republicans to Slavery and the doctrine of self-government as provided for in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. GOODWIN strongly condemned the effort to force upon the people of Kansas an institution which they abhor, and to plant Slavery there. The President and his Cabinet in thus doing were engaged in a work of fraud, violence, and usurpation, and confirming the predictions of the opposers of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that the design of that bill was to plant Slavery in that Territory.

Mr. MILLSON, who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, said he could look back upon the last four years with the feeling that he had no responsibility for the disturbances in the country. The transfer of the Slavery question to the people of the Territory produced these convulsions. The Government of the Territory was the mere creature of Congress; it had no self-existent, independent power. He was opposed to squatter sovereignty. The declaration of the Supreme Court, of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, secured the right to hold slaves in the Territory, but the Kansas-Nebraska bill threw embarrassments around the question. That bill, as a compromise, was worse than the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CHAFFEE defended the Topeka Constitution, combatting the President's assertion, that the action of its framers was treasonable, and contending that the Lecompton Constitution was provisional and the best for the people of the Territory.

The debate was continued by Messrs. FENTON, DAVIS, of Mississippi, and others. Adjourned.

The Clay and Cullom Affair—Exchange of Shots by Lieutenants Bell and Williams—The Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

The duels, past or prospective, still occupy by far the largest share of public attention. The affair between CLAY and CULLOM—now pending nearly four days—of course excites the greatest interest, and everybody is on the *qui vive* for any intelligence in regard to its progress. I have little to add to my telegraphic dispatch of to-night upon this subject, except the statement that some of Mr. CULLOM's friends are positive in the assertion that he understood Mr CLAY to make offensive allusion to the pending investigation in relation to his conduct as Clerk before he struck him. All accounts agree in one indication—to wit, that both the principals in this affair are desirous of adjusting their differences upon the field and that it is the earnest and wiser counsels and efforts of mutual friends which have, thus far, prevented a hostile meeting between them. Mr. CULLOM, I understand, was near Baltimore last evening, and Mr. CLAY was also out of the way of the police. If the present overtures for peaceful adjustment fail—a meeting upon the field cannot be avoided,—but if an exchange of shots should be had without effect, the way would then be open for an arrangement. With rifles at forty paces, however, the danger is so imminent that the friends have labored assiduously to prevent *any* exchange of shots. The matter can hardly fail to be disposed of in some way by the time this reaches you.

Lieutenants WILLIAMS and BELL settled their little affair much more expeditiously. As there are several of the same name in the Army, it should be stated that the former of these gentlemen is ROBERT WILLIAMS, of the first regiment of Dragoons. His antagonist was DAVID BELL, of the first regiment of Cavalry. WILLIAMS having caned his brother officer in the barber's shop of Willard's Hotel, promptly accepted the challenge of the latter to a mutual target-shooting match at Bladensburg, where BELL sent his bullet whistling through WILLIAMS' military undress cap, in rather ticklish proximity to the head that was under it. Having thus given BELL the "satisfaction" which he required for the caning, WILLIAMS sent his bullet into the ground, and thereupon the seconds interposed to effect a reconciliation. One can scarcely refrain from the query whether either thought the other less worthy of caning, or more a gentleman, after the pistol shooting than before. Did the ball which perforated WILLIAMS' cap take out of him all the evil for which BELL is supposed to have hated him, and make him a better man? or did WILLIAMS really believe BELL less deserving the blows he had inflicted upon his person, now that he had shown him how near he could come to a man's scalp without quite taking it? Did the shooting settle anything, or prove anything, except that the parties thereto had less moral than physical courage?

The Army bill in the Senate hangs again, because of the absence of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is still confined by somewhat serious illness. It is by no means certain that he will be in the Senate during the present week. The Kansas debate is postponed by the debate which sprung up to-day between Senators BELL and JOHNSON of Tennessee, as to the propriety of the course of the former upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and his refusal to be governed by the instructions of the Tennessee Legislature to vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. BELL has the floor to-morrow, and will hardly get through with less than the entire day. Mr. SEWARD will speak as near the beginning of the debate as he can get the floor.

The fact should not be lost sight of, that the Majority Report of the Senate Committee on Territories distinctly negatives the idea that the people of Kansas can change the Lecompton Constitution prior to 1864, *except by revolution*. This is to be the doctrine; and the Superior Court will find less difficulty in deciding it true, if occasion arises, than in rendering the Dred Scott decision. The South is determined on the whole or none in this fight, as the early development of events will show. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

No. 45.—Eugene Leitensdorfer *et al. vs.* Jas. J. Webb.—Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico, with costs and interest.

No. 5.—Adolphus Durant *vs.* Saml. Lawrence *et al.*—The decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts affirmed, with costs.

No. 43.—The Covington Drawbridge Company *vs.* Alexander D. Shepherd *et al.*—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Indiana, with costs and interest.

No. 49.—Jacob Payne *et al. vs.* Jonathan J. Niles *et al.*—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause with costs.

No. 56.—George W. Watterson *vs.* Anderson M. Payne.—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs and damages at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

No. 187.—The United States *vs.* Charles Fassat.—Argument commenced for the appellants and concluded for the appellee.

Lecompton Indorsed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate to-day the majority of the Committee on Kansas Resolutions reported the resolution in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, accompanied by a lengthy report, urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, with a declaration of the rights of the people to alter the same whenever they desire to do so, through proper and legal means, and sustaining the ground assumed in the President's Message. The report was ordered to be printed. A motion to postpone action, in order to allow the minority of the Committee to report, was defeated by the united vote of the Democrats.

Connecticut American State Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The American State Convention was held in this City to-day. About 150 delegates were present. The ticket nominated was as follows:

For Governor—E. C. SCRANTON, of Madison.
For Lieutenant-Governor—LUCIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.
For Secretary of State—WM. K. PECK, of Norfolk.
For Treasurer—L. J. WENDEE, of Hebron.
For Comptroller—J. G. LAMB, of Norwich.

Strong Free-State and American resolutions were adopted.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Republican State Convention met in Providence to-day and nominated ELISHA DYER for Governor, THOMAS G. TURNER for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN R. BARTLETT for Secretary of State, JEROME B. KIMBALL for Attorney-General and SAMUEL A. PARKER for General Treasurer—all the present incumbents.

Funerals of the Victims of the Pacific Hotel Catastrophe—Two more Deaths.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The obsequies of those who lost their lives at the Pacific Hotel catastrophe took place to-day. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. SCUYLER, of Christ Church. The bodies, ten in number, were followed to the grave by the City officers and Council, nearly all the benevolent societies of the city, the Fire Department, and a very large concourse of citizens. The procession was solemn and imposing, and occupied an hour in passing a given point.

Mrs. H. HUBBARD, of Boston, died yesterday of her injuries, and JAMES F. GEARY died this morning—making twenty victims. Several others of the wounded are not expected to survive.

Explosion of a Percussion-Cap Factory and Loss of Life.

TROY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Percussion Cap Manufactory of CHAS. H KELLOGG, on Ida Hill, in this city, was blown up by the explosion of fulminating powder, and GEORGE BAKER, one of the employes, was killed, and his son seriously injured. The extent of loss not yet ascertained.

The Ship Bay State at Norfolk in Distress.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, with loss of spars, &c., has put in here for repairs.

Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

At 2½ o'clock this morning, TOMLINSON'S spring and axle manufactory was discovered to be on fire and despite the efforts of the firemen, it was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and the insurance is stated at $16,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Case of Wm. H. Ela.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The case of WM. H. ELA, before the Supreme Court, claiming damages of Ex-Mayor SMITH and a General EDWARDS for personal injuries received at the hands of the military on the rendition of the fugitive slave BURNS, was decided, to-day, by the Jury, giving a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried at Dedham, and occupied several days.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. WICKMAN, sailed at 10 o'clock A. M. for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with fourteen passengers for Halifax, thirty-seven for Liverpool, and nearly $254,000 in specie.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool for this port. The weather is calm, and the night beautiful and clear.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Amending the Supervisors' Law—Amendments to the Police Law—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Another Dig at New-York Harbor—Dock Companies—Juror-Challenges—Nominations of Harbor-Masters—A "Time" in Executive Session, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

Both Houses came back to work last night, according to adjournment. In the Assembly, the general orders were under consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Almost the entire session of to-day was occupied in receiving petitions, notices of bills, etc. It was "a general jail delivery."

In the Senate last evening, two bills were introduced of considerable importance. I give them quite full:

AMENDMENTS TO THE SUPERVISOR'S LAW.

Senator SCHELL introduced his bill to amend the law relating to the Board of Supervisors, of which he gave notice some time since. It has the following propositions:

The first section of the bill is amended to read so that the Mayor and Recorder shall cease to be members of the Board of Supervisors. On or before the first Monday of May, 1858, the present members of the Board and the six members elected by the votes of the electors shall meet, and in the presence of the Mayor shall classify themselves into six classes. The terms of office of the two members of the first class shall expire Dec. 31, 1858; the second class, Dec. 31, 1859; the third, Dec. 31, 1860; the fourth, Dec. 31, 1861; the fifth, Dec. 31, 1862; the sixth, Dec. 31, 1863.

At the next general election, and at every succeeding general election, two Supervisors shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only one name for Supervisor shall be on any one ticket—every ticket having on it more than one name to be rejected; the person having the highest number of votes to be declared elected, by the canvassers. On or before the fourth Wednesday in December next, and in each and every year after that, the Mayor shall appoint as Supervisor the person having the second highest number of votes for Supervisor.

The report of seven of the members of the Board of Supervisors shall be necessary to pass any ordinance or resolution appropriating money, or to fill any vacancy in said Board, or to do any act except to adjourn from day to day. Every act, ordinance, or resolution which shall have passed the said Board, except such as levying any special tax or taxes, or filling a vacancy in said Board, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. If he shall approve, he shall sign it. If not, he shall return it with his objections within ten days.

In case of any vacancy in said Board, it shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICE LAW.

Senator DIVEN introduced his amendments to the Police bill. He accompanied the bill with the remark that it embodied the modifications which the friends of the original law were desirous of having passed.

The Counties of New-York and Kings to form the District.

There shall be six Commissioners, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be *ex-officio* Commissioners.

At the next general election there shall be selected four Commissioners, two to hold office for two years, and two for three years. The Commissioners shall be elected by the electors of the District, each ballot to contain two names, each name to be designated "long" and "short term." At the general election in 1859, and at each election thereafter, there shall be elected two Police Commissioners, to hold office for three years. Each ballot to contain but one name—the two highest to be declared elected.

The Commissioners now in office, whose terms will expire in May, to hold over until December next. Those whose terms will expire in May, 1859, to hold over until Jan. 1, 1860.

The Mayor of New-York to be President, and the Mayor of Brooklyn to be Vice-President of the Board. The Commissioners to elect a Treasurer from among their number. The Board to have power to appoint a Chief and six Deputy-Clerks, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board.

The President and Vice-President shall only be entitled to vote when presiding and in case of a tie.

The General and Deputy-Superintendents, the Surgeons, Captains and Sergeants of Police to be appointed by the Commissioners. All appointments to be made by ballot, the President and Vice-President to be entitled to vote on appointments. In case of a tie, the names of both persons to be written on slips of paper and one drawn from a hat by the presiding officer.

The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to have power to remove any officer for cause. The person making such removal shall transmit to the Board the cause for such removal. The person so removed may be restored by a vote of two-thirds of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Police Board.

The act to take effect on 1st day of May.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The officers of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company report the following as the assessed value of the property of that Company under the laws of 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
City of New-York	$304,000	$222,500
Westchester County	434,684	434,684
Total	$738,684	$657,184
Decrease under last law		$81,500

The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Company make the following report:

	1856.	1857.
Schenectady	$50,000	$37,000
Saratoga	125,000	98,501
Total	$175,000	$135,501
Decrease under the law		$39,499

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Company report as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Rensselaer	$46,000	$46 000
Albany	88,000	78,940
Saratoga	155,500	100,790
Total	$289,500	$225,730
Decrease under the last law		$64,770

The Buffalo and Pittsburg Company report the assessed value of its property at $906.

The Sodus Point and Southern Company reports the value of its property at $1,080—the same in '57 as in '56.

The Blossburg and Corning Company report the value at $100,000 in 1856, and $96,000 in 1857.

The Troy and Boston and Troy and Bennington Railroad Companies report the following as the assessed value of their property:

	1856.	1857.
Troy and Boston	$201,264	$194,233 57
Troy and Bennington	34,500	31,050 00
Total	$235,764	$225,283 57
Decrease under the new law		$10,080 43

The Northern (Ogdensburg) Company report the following:

	1856.	1857.
St. Lawrence County	$340,380	$288,563
Franklin County	195,500	136,751
Clinton County	259,889	207,533
Total	$795,769	$632,847
Decrease under the new law		$162,922

ANOTHER DRIVE OUT INTO THE HARBOR.

Mr. HENRY RUGGLES desires permission to extend the limits of the city of Brooklyn in a westerly direction. He has a bill for this purpose. It grants him the privilege of building a pier or piers on the land under water, granted to him in July 1852, in place of a dock and solid filling required by that grant; or he may comply with the terms of said grant, at his option. He is further authorized to collect wharfage for the use of said piers or docks.

AUTHORIZING THE FORMATION OF DOCK COMPANIES.

Senator SCHELL introduces a bill to amend the act of 1853, authorizing the formation of building corporations. The principal features are embraced in the clauses authorizing the formation of companies to "reclaim, fill up, grade, regulate docks and preparing for use any lands bounding or adjacent to any navigable waters in the State. They may have a capital of $500,000 and a funded debt of $300,000. They may sue for and collect fees for wharfage, dockage and carriage. Each stockholder to be liable for debts only to the amount of any unpaid assessments upon his stock.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.

Senator PATTERSON introduced a bill last evening providing that, "On every trial for any offence punishable by death or by imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years, or for a longer time, the people shall be entitled peremptorily to challenge ten of the jurors sworn as jurors for such trial, and no more; and on the trial of an indictment for any offence punishable by imprisonment for a less term than ten years, the people shall be entitled peremptorily to challenge three of the jurors sworn as jurors for such trial and no more.

THE LITERATURE FUND.

Senator MANDEVILLE introduced an amendment to the law providing for the distribution of the Literature Fund among the institutions of learning. It amends the law as to exempt institutions incorporated prior to the law of 1856, from the provisions of sections *one* and *two*, and declares such institutions to be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Literature Fund, and of the United States Deposit Fund, heretofore enjoyed by them.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

This was Executive Session day, and just now Executive Sessions are a decided figure in the legislative waltz.

An effort was made to hold the session with open doors. It was valorously pressed a week ago, after the squabble over the Auditor. These Senators had a joke, which they were afraid would spoil by keeping. But having recovered from that bit of pleasantry, they relapsed back to-day into the old taciturn way which has been a peculiar attribute of the confirming body for the last quarter of a century. The effort to open the doors failed. I think all such close corporations are in direct conflict with the spirit of our institutions—they are iniquitous inquisitions that ought not to be tolerated, and probably will not be much longer.

Personally, too, I have some objections. When the proceedings are open, and all is going on, one can keep a very good run of Senate progress by an "occasional call." You can winnow the wheat out by a single puff, and leave the huge mass of chaff. But when they shut up their shop, you have more labor and less satisfaction. Instead of taking in at one glance all that the congregated wisdom is doing, you have to take in installments. Ordinarily, it is somewhat tedious to listen to Senatorial disquisitions, when you are at liberty to take an occasional turn through the lobby; but when you have to listen while thirty-two Senators (be the same more or less,) each in his turn narrates what occurred, while they were in "close communion," the infliction becomes unendurable.

Having knowledge out of so many mouths, I conclude that in Executive session to-day, Gov. KING transmitted the following nominations:

JACOB L. DODGE, to be a Harbor Master for the port of New-York, in place of OWEN BRENNAN, holding over.

REUBEN COFFIN, to be the same, in place of Capt. A. H. SCHULTZ also holding over.

DAVID STEWART, to be Harbor Master for the port of Brooklyn, in place of Capt. LEONARD BRAINARD, holding over.

A. D. BARBER, to be Harbor Master of the port of New-York, in place of A. D. BARBER, present incumbent.

I conclude further that on the reference of these nominations there was something of a time. That the Democrats wanted them to take the usual course, that is, to the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn. That the Republicans were for a reference to a select Committee. That after some time, spent in debate, it was finally determined to refer to "the New-York and Brooklyn Senators," and that, to effect this, Senators DIVEN and WILLIAMS had the good sense and courtesy to vote with their Democratic opponents.

That, further, a resolution was introduced requiring "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" to report on the nominations next week. That upon an appeal being made to the magnanimity of the gentleman who offered this resolution, he withdrew it, and that finally assurances were given by "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn," that "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" would make reports to the next Executive Session, with which assurances the compeers of "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" appeared to be satified.

Last year Gov. KING "made an effort" to suspend Messrs. BRENNAN, SCHULTZ and BRAINARD, but the Senate rejected his nominees, notwithstanding his political friends had a majority in the Senate. He is after them again, and there is some little curiosity to know what is to be the result.

ILLNESS OF GOV. KING—GOSSIP, ETC.

Gov. KING is confined to his room, and is quite ill. He has an attack of influenza, from which he suffers very much. No serious results are apprehended.

It is said that Gov. SEYMOUR is also a sufferer from the same malady.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN passed through this city to-day, on his way to New-York. He goes down to investigate the affairs of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, against removing the landing-place of the North River steamers.

By Mr. ELY, against any interference of the Legislature in any matter where the Mayor and Common Council of New-York have full power.

By Mr. SLOAN, of HENRY RUGGLES, for leave to build piers on his property near the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SCHELL, on the bill to appropriate $75,000 to the New-York Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCOTT, for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, relative to Sheriffs' fees in the County of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to compel the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Brooklyn.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law relative to Building Corporations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. O. B. WHEELER, relative to Stockholders in Academies and institutions of learning.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The Evening Session was occupied by Mr. DIVEN in a speech on the Kansas resolutions.

No business was transacted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Petitions to impose tolls on railroads were presented, and gave rise to a discussion on an attempt by Mr. MCNEITT to have all such petitions referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

They were sent to the Committee on Canals.

The presentation of petitions on various subjects occupied the time of the House till half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr. WOLFORD presented a memorial from the New York State Kansas Society's Committee asking an investigation into their action and branding the insinuations contained in the resolutions of Mr. LANING as false and slanderous. A reading of the petition was ordered but was interrupted by a motion by Mr. LYNCH to lay the petition on the table. The motion was lost by ayes 32; nays 68. The memorial was read through and then tabled.

The report of the New-York Juvenile Delinquent Society was sent in.

Also, a report in favor of the establishment of County Insane Asylums.

The annual report from the Comptroller on Insurance Companies was received.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. ABBOTT, to repeal the act in relation to agents of State Prisons.

Mr. LAW, to establish a Board of Commissioners to complete the Canals without taxation.

Mr. DURYEA, to regulate buildings to be used for Common Schools.

Mr. BLEECKER, for protection of gas consumers; to provide against unsafe buildings; to amend the vote-canvassing act.

Mr. DURYEA, to improve the condition of tenements for the poor.

Mr. HANFORD, to amend the fire-limit act of Brooklyn; to regulate wharfage.

Mr. GRAIN, to amend the Marine Court act; to prevent banks from taking notes of other banks at discount; to increase powers of notaries.

Mr. CHILDS, for a new Railroad in New-York.

Mr. DELANY, to amend the New-York assessment law.

Mr. ENOS, in relation to New-York Institution for the Blind.

Mr. LYNCH, a general alien law.

Mr. HENDRICKSON, in relation to criminal trials, for the benefit of negroes; first offence, 6 months Penitentiary; second to be sold into Slavery.

Mr. WRIANT, to authorize aliens to hold real estate.

Mr. SHEPPARD, to prevent Banks from paying interest on deposits.

Mr. MOORE, to abolish the use of camphene.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Speeches by Lords Lyndhurst, Palmerston, Russell, and Messieurs Kinglake, Roebuck, Disraeli, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

We obtain some further intelligence of interest from our European files by the *Arago*. Our advices from London and Liverpool are to the 10th of February inclusive.

The telegrams containing the India and China news were fully reported in our impression of yesterday.

The debates in the British Parliament, which we publish at length, will be found extremely interesting.

The Madrid journals of the 3d state that the authorities of the city had seized, in a house near the palace, 500 revolutionary proclamations, 400 muskets, some swords, and a quantity of cartridges. The Congress was continuing the debate on the address. Some of the journals complain that it had given rise to unseemly squabbles between certain members. In the Senate, it was expected that a violent attack would be made on General DE LA CONCHA's administration of Cuba. It was believed that a bill would be presented to the Cortes authorising the province of Navarre to execute, at its own expense, a railway uniting the French and Spanish lines.

The London *News* says: "Accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince TZI-KUZEN, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the *Samarang*, chartered for the purpose by the Japan Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of America. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers, who are very intelligent men, have already been charged by the Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between those two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the Summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly. The conduct of Japan in encouraging the introduction of European inventions merits remark, particularly at a moment when China is showing such a very different feeling.

The following telegram, published in the *Times*, is dated Lisbon, Feb. 7: "The *Avon* has arrived with 230,000 livres (£?) for England. Civil war had broken out in the River Plate. REVELON had defeated the troops of Montevideo, and surrounded the town. At the latest date (Jan. 5) the English, French, Brazilian, and American marines had landed. Advices from Rio de Janeiro, of the 14th January, state that the *Cumberland*, Admiral WALLIS, had left for Montevideo."

Captain CLARK, of the *Anchneagh*, which arrived at Melbourne on the 12th of December, makes a report which will fill many a heart with painful anxiety. When in latitude 50° 40′ South, and longitude 38° East, he sighted four large icebergs; and on the 15th of November, in latitude 49° 16′, and longitude 45° East, passed about one-half of the hull of a large ship, apparently not long on the water. It had the appearance of having been rubbing against rocks or ice, as it was very much chafed. No further particulars could be obtained, as it was blowing hard at the time. Again, on the 30th of November, 20 feet of a ship's main rail was sighted, together with six stanchions and bulwarks attached, painted stone color.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Refugee Question and the New English Conspiracy Bill.

THE FRENCH COLONELS AND THE MONITEUR.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Lord LYNDHURST—I wish to ask my noble friend whether any communication has taken place between this country and the Government of France with reference to certain offensive paragraphs which have lately appeared in the *Moniteur*. Those paragraphs having been inserted in the *Moniteur*, and nothing appearing in that official journal except with their concurrence, the French Government are responsible for those offensive paragraphs. I believe that the French Government have entered into some explanation on this subject. I will not refer to that explanation except to say that, the French Government having rendered themselves responsible for those insults, I think we are entitled to look to that Government for an explanation, and if necessary for a retractation. Within the last day or two I perceive that an article has been transferred from an English newspaper to a French newspaper, which, by omitting some passages and perverting others, may be taken as an acquiescence on our part in the insults that we have received. With regard to any bill to be brought into Parliament to amend the law relating to conspiracy to commit murder, without at all in the slightest degree referring to that essential point between us—namely, facilitating the means of detection, which would be the object of the measure now in contemplation, I am apprehensive it will be considered as having been introduced for the mere purpose of soothing that unjust irritation in France which has led to the insults to which I refer. I hope my noble friend will be able to say whether or not any communications of the nature to which I refer have passed between the two Governments.

Earl GRANVILLE—I am sorry my noble and learned friend has not given me notice of his question, for then I should be able to answer it more accurately. A dispatch [published in another column] has been written by Count WALEWSKI, and delivered by Count PERSIGNY to Lord CLARENDON, in which an explanation is given of the publication of these addresses, and in which the Emperor of the French expresses his regret that anything offensive to the English nation should have been inserted in the *Moniteur*. [Hear, hear.]

Lord LYNDHURST asked if the dispatch to which the noble Earl referred would be laid on the table.

Earl GRANVILLE imagined there would not be the slightest objection to it, but was not prepared to give a decisive answer.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Lord PALMERSTON—I rise, Sir, in pursuance of the notice I have given, to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to commit murder. From time to time circumstances arise which point to the necessity, or the expediency at all events, of revising particular laws, and I think the House will concur with me in the opinion that an event has recently happened which does render it expedient that this House and Parliament should revise the particular branch of our criminal laws to which my notice relates. Sir, a conspiracy has been formed, partly in this country, for the purpose of committing an atrocious crime. The conspiracy has led to most disastrous consequences. Providentially, the particular consequence to which it was aimed did not take place, but, nevertheless, a great disaster might have happened, and a sensation of indignation and disgust has been spread over the whole face of the earth. The natural consequence of the fact that the parties who were immediately concerned in this diabolical attempt issued from this country has been that foreign nations, ignorant of our peculiar laws and unacquainted with the spirit of our constitution, have thought that there was an indifference in this country to the commission of crimes of an atrocious nature, and that, so far from entertaining those feelings which human nature must ever entertain with regard to such projects and such acts, on the contrary, the people of England were disposed rather to look upon them with a feeling amounting almost to favor. A disposition prevails on the continent in general that the Government and Parliament of this country should take some steps which should place it in the power of the Government, on mere suspicion, to remove aliens from the united kingdom. Sir, it is needless for me to say that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose any measure of that kind to Parliament. [Cheers.] We are sensible, as everybody must be, that there may be cases in which men entertaining the most criminal projects might with advantage be removed from the country; but, at the same time, any law which gave to the Government that power would be so liable to abuse in many cases, and would infringe so much on the general principle according to which the shores of the united kingdom are open to people of all nations who may be compelled from political or other causes to seek refuge there, and who ought, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably, to enjoy the protection they seek, that any Government would hesitate long before they proposed such a measure, and I am quite sure Parliament would be quite as much disinclined to adopt it. [Cheers.] Such a measure, therefore, is out of the question. But Her Majesty's Government, finding that an offence of a peculiar nature had been committed—namely, that there was strong reason to think a conspiracy for the commission of murder had been, at all events, partially concocted in this country, we are anxious to consider what is the present state of our law with regard to that particular offence. It will, in the first place, meet an objection which I am aware many people entertain at this consideration having been taken up at all. It has been said by many that because great irritation has been expressed on the part of foreign nations, and supposed to be on the part of foreign Governments against England, upon the mistaken assumption that we are indifferent to these matters, and that because, in France especially certain addresses have been made by military bodies, and published in an official paper, (the *Moniteur*,) on this account we should be prevented taking a step which, on its own merits, we might think it becoming the character and the interests of the country to take. Sir, for myself I must confess I cannot understand the argument on which such an objection is taken. If it be right to make such an alteration in our law; if our law is defective, and if it is capable of material improvement, there can be no reason why we should abstain from doing in regard to our own legislation what we think to be right merely because other nations have been giving way to impulses in moments of passion, and perhaps of fear, which we think to be wrong. [Hear, hear.] But I am glad to say in regard to these particular addresses from military bodies to which objection was taken on a recent occasion, that in the first place it appears that if the people of France are ignorant of what is the spirit of our constitution, and the habit, course, and current of our legislation, we, on the other hand, are very ill-informed as to the constant course and practice in France in regard to matters to which we take objection; because I confess it is only within the last few days that I have been informed that the practice which has prevailed for, at all events, the last 60 years. It appears that in every reign when events of public importance have occurred, whether for good or for evil, whether they were events upon which congratulation could be offered, or events upon which strong opinions could be expressed, it has not been considered inconsistent with the military discipline of the French army, but, on the contrary, it has been an approved practice to allow regiments, and even detachments, to make addresses to the head of the existing Government. There was, therefore, nothing in the fact of these addresses being permitted and published which was a departure from the ordinary and uniform practice which prevails in France. But there were in those addresses, undoubtedly, expressions and passages at which in this country offence was taken, and at which, were it not a pity that we should examine too narrowly what passes in France, persons in this country might justly take offence. Well, Sir, Her Majesty's Government thought it desirable to inform the French Government of the unfortunate effect which those passages had produced upon the public of this country. [Hear, hear.] I am glad to say, my noble friend, Lord CLARENDON, has had placed in his hands, by the French Ambassador, by the directions of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, a dispatch, in which it is stated that, Lord COWLEY having communicated to the French Government the bad impression which that particular circumstance had produced, Count WALEWSKI had ordered the ambassador here to say that, although the practice was a universal practice, if in two or three addresses out of many hundreds some passages were allowed to be printed to which objections had been taken in England, that circumstances must have arisen from the inadvertence of those who had the charge of publishing those addresses [cries of "Oh," and "Hear,"] and that he was ordered upon the part of the Emperor to state that he regretted such publication. [Loud cheers.] As far, then, as any objection to the revision of our laws is founded upon these recent occurrences, I think such objection ought to cease after the handsome manner in which an explanation has been made. [Hear, hear.] I come now, therefore, to the question disembarrassed of any feeling connected with the subject. Upon examining the state of our law it appeared that the law in this country—in England—treats a conspiracy to commit murder simply as a misdemeanor, subject to a fine and a short period of imprisonment; that the offence of conspiracy to murder is punishable on the same level and in the same manner as a conspiracy for any other purpose, such as hissing at a theatre, or doing anything which it is an offence for men to conspire to do. In another part of the united kingdom—that is to say, in Ireland—it will be found that the law upon this subject is very severe. There a conspiracy to commit murder is a capital offence. Well, Sir, it appeared to us that while, on the one hand, the law of England is too slight and the punishment not adequate to deter persons from the commission of the crime, on the other hand, the law of Ireland, which was passed in former times, was more severe than was necessary, and that it would be an improvement to make the law of the united kingdom uniform by reducing the penalty in Ireland and by increasing the penalty in England. That which we now propose is that conspiracy to commit murder should be a felony, punishable with penal servitude, according to the nature of the offence, at the discretion of the Court, varying from any period not less than five years to the extent of life. Penal servitude for life was the *maximum* punishment [Laughter,] or the offence might be punishment by imprisonment and hard labor for a period not exceeding three years. That would apply to conspiracies by persons in this country, be they British subjects or foreigners—conspiracies to commit murder upon any person, whether a British subject or a foreigner, and whether resident within this country or abroad. This law will be universal, and will apply to all persons with respect to conspiracies to murder wherever intended. In this country, if a conspiracy to murder were to succeed, and a person were to fall a victim, then a conspirator would be an accessory before the fact, and could be tried for murder. With respect to a conspiracy to procure the murder of a person out of this Kingdom, we propose that the conspiracy should be a conspiracy to commit murder if the murder which the conspiracy is intended to produce would be murder according to the laws of England if the crime were committed within the United Kingdom. The Bill, then, Sir, will be exceedingly short, and will run thus:

"1. Any person who shall, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, conspire with any other person or persons, being either within or without the said United Kingdom and said islands, to commit murder either within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, shall be guilty of felony, and upon being convicted shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three years.

2. That any person within the said united kingdom, or said islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, who shall persuade, instigate, or solicit any other person, being either within or without the said United Kingdom or the said islands, to commit murder, either within or without Her Majesty's dominions, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three years.

3. Any person charged with felony under the provisions of this Act, may be apprehended or punished, or otherwise dealt with in all respects, in any county or place within the United Kingdom, in which he may be found, in the same manner as if the felony with which he is charged had been committed in such county or place.

4. In any proceeding under this Act in which the murder shall be alleged to have been intended to be committed in any foreign country or countries, murder shall be construed to mean the killing of any person, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, under such circumstances as would, if the person were so killed in the United Kingdom, make such killing murder by the laws of the said United Kingdom."

Then the 5th clause repeals the Irish Act of GEORGE III., entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Statutes relating to Conspiracies." The effect of the bill which I now ask the House to allow me to introduce is to increase the penalty for conspiracy to murder as far as relates to Great Britain, and to diminish the penalty in Ireland, and to make one uniform law for the whole country. Now, I think that is an improvement of the law of this country, independent of all temporary circumstances. I think at the same time it is due to the character of the country that, a great crime having been attempted, the arrangements for which were partly concerted in this country, as far as we can go without violence to the Constitution, and without any legislation which would not in itself be right and proper, we should so far show our feeling upon this occasion as to enter upon a review of the particular law relating to that crime which has been attempted. It may be said, possibly, that as yet the present law has not been found ineffectual, [hear, hear,] because no proceedings have taken place under it. But will any man say, the object of the law being by punishment to deter persons from the commission of the offence, that by increasing the penalty attaching to the offence you do not add to the deterring effect, and still more prevent men from committing such offence? Can it be said, because it has so happened that the crime is scarcely known in this country, and that no case has occurred in which the law has been applied, that we are not adding a security that in future the crime will not be repeated by increasing the punishment which is to attach to it? The mere punishment of imprisonment for three years is one which many an enthusiast would not care to risk provided he could accomplish the object which he had in view; but I cannot but persuade myself that increasing the penalty to that length of penal servitude which is mentioned in the bill will have a wholesome effect in teaching those who might wish to make this country a place in which to hatch and concoct disgraceful crimes that they cannot do so without incurring a liability of a very serious character. I therefore propose to the House that I should have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to conspiracy to murder.

Mr. A. W. KINGLAKE rose to move as an amendment:

"That this House, while sympathizing with the French nation in its indignant abhorrence of the late atrocious attempt against the life of the Emperor, and anxious upon a proper occasion to consider any amendment of the criminal law which may be likely to defeat a repetition of such attempts, deems it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demand made in Count WALEWSKI's dispatch of the 20th January, until further information is before it of the communications between the two Governments subsequent to the date of that dispatch."

He need hardly say that he warmly concurred in the noble Lord's expression of the abhorrence of that House at the dreadful crime which had been attempted against the life of the Emperor. As a moral and religious people we absolutely abhorred the crime of assassination. As a people accustomed to bracing exercise, and to the strife of many descriptions, we regarded it as a cowardly and dastardly evasion of the fair strife to which we were accustomed, [a laugh,] and as a thoroughly practical people we despised those who invariably failed in their attempts, [renewed laughter.] If it were possible by any legislation we could prevent the repetition of an attempt such as that recently made against the life of the Emperor, and if the law officer of the Crown had come to that House, and, speaking with faithful regard to the science of the law, and not as a politician bending under pressure from abroad, had told them that the law required amending, then he should have been quite ready to give his best attention to any measure which might have been proposed upon the subject. But how stood the case? The indignation occasioned by the late atrocious attempt was very natural, and it was also natural that France should, in the moment of indignation, turn towards this country, because it was from this country that the assassins went thither. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."] At least some of the conspirators went from this country, and it was therefore natural that the French people should feel some indignation against us. The result was the dispatch which had that morning been placed in the hands of members, and to which for some reason or other the noble lord had made no allusions. In that despatch the Government of this country was in the most urgent terms called upon to alter its internal law. Now, his objection to legislate upon this occasion was of the simplest description. He confessed that he was so old-fashioned, so illogical, if they choose, as to decline to concur in altering the municipal laws of England at the suggestion of any foreign potentate. [Cheers.] Either the measure proposed by the noble lord was merely a piece of law-reform, or it was a political action suggested from abroad. If it were a piece of law reform, he should have expected it to have been presented by the very able law officers of the Crown, and could not believe that in that case the noble lord would have made himself the organ of the Government. But, if it were, as he perceived, a concession to the pressure put upon the noble lord by the dispatch to which he had referred, he must decline to concur in the proposed legislation. It so happened that at that very moment honorable members had in their hands notices of motion for revising that very branch of the law which the noble lord was now submitting to their consideration. [Hear, hear.] The Solicitor-General, than whom no man was more capable to deal with legislation of this description, only so lately as Thursday last, gave notice of his intention to introduce several bills for the consolidation, improvement, and amendment of our criminal law. [Hear, hear.] Of these notices one was "Mr. Solicitor-General: Offences against the Person; Bill to consolidate and amend the statute law of England relating to offences against the person; An early day." [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] The other was, "Mr. Solicitor-General: Indictable Offences; Bill to consolidate the statute law of England and Ireland relating to accessories to or abettors of indictable offences." [Hear, hear.] Therefore, if it were not intended that this proposed legislation should be absolutely exceptional, it might be most aptly, conveniently, and properly comprised in the notices which the Solicitor-General had placed in their hands. But, perhaps, that would hardly satisfy the exigency under which the noble lord was acting. The despatch was very strongly worded [Hear]:

"But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skillful demagogues established in England. It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violences of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinion and to provoke disorder; it is assassination, elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement."

To do justice to the noble lord he must confess that he had in terms which he admitted to be perfectly decisive and conclusive, declined to act upon this portion of the requisition which was addressed to him. The dispatch went on—

"In submitting these questions to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself, it reechoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do so: and which, in a matter where the common interest among all nations and all Governments is so clear, considers itself entitled to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The repetition and the wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a danger against which we are bound to provide. Her Britannic Majesty's Government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guarantee of security which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized to expect from an ally. Fully relying, moreover, on the high sense of the English Cabinet, we refrain from indicating in any way the measures which it may see fit to take in order to comply with this wish."

So that, although no alternative was given to the noble Lord as to the general character of the measures which he was to adopt, the details were left to the discretion of the Cabinet. He did not think it would become the House of Commons instantly to legislate upon an appeal such as this. They had been told that this dispatch, although dated Jan. 20, had not been answered. He did not wonder at that, but he proposed to the House that they should answer it here, and answer it now. [Hear, hear.] He had great confidence in the noble Earl who conducted the affairs of the Foreign-office. He knew no one who could write a better dispatch than Lord CLARENDON, but he believed that no human ingenuity could give so good an answer to the communication of Count WALEWSKI as would be involved in a simple vote of that House. Therefore he asked them to agree to the amendment which he had ventured to propose, assuring them that he had undertaken a task of great difficulty, and that the effort of addressing them had occasioned him much inconvenience. The honorable gentleman concluded by moving his amendment.

After speeches from Messrs. BOWYER, FOX, GILPIN, Sir J. B. WALSH and Lord ELCHO—

Mr. ROEBUCK said: Though the hour is late I think it right this discussion should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible, and I throw myself on the indulgence of the House to permit me to state my opinion upon this very important question. It appears to me that we have before us two questions; first, does the law require any alteration, and secondly, is this the right time and right mode of making it? Before I address myself to the first of these questions I will ask the House to consider with me the real position of our country at the present time. The whole of Europe, with the very insignificant exceptions of Belgium and Sardinia, is at the present time subject to despotism. The two islands of Great Britain and Ireland form the only seat of Europe in which freedom of language and freedom of action still exist. We are an oasis in the desert. [Hear, hear.] That desert has grown on from day to day, and hour to hour, within my recollection. It has been gradually narrowing the sphere of liberty, and we are now in a proud position, though I will say for the human race it is a lamentable one,—we are in the proud position of being the sole depositories of liberty in Europe. If England were stricken down to-morrow do you think that Belgium and Sardinia would exist for a day? [Hear.] Then, Sir, for the sake of mankind I say it becomes our duty to consider what we do, lest we do anything to circumscribe the liberty of England. [Hear, hear.] We are at present the asylum of all distressed people, not, as was said, that people of every description may come to England, because England has made treaties to give up criminals. But we do not give up political criminals, and that is a good distinction. [Hear, hear.] Such is the position of England, and at this time we are called upon to alter the law of England. It has been our boast for ages that we have been an asylum, and a safe asylum, to every political offender, and I emphasize the words, "political offender." What, then, is the present state of the law? It is this—that conspiracy is a crime. Conspiring to do an illegal act, or conspiring to do a legal act in an illegal manner, is a crime according to the law of England. There is one case in the law of England in which that crime of conspiracy is made a capital offence, and it is the crime of high treason. Conspiring to kill the Sovereign is the crime of high treason. The crime does not consist in killing the Sovereign, but in conspiring to kill the Sovereign; and it has been stated in another place, and is well known to every lawyer, that in the great case of those who are called regicides, and who were indicted in the days of CHARLES II. for bringing CHARLES I. to the block, they were indicted for conspiring to kill the King, and cutting off his head was alleged as an overt act thereof. That is the sole case in which the intention of the mind is erected into a capital offence by the law of England. [Slight murmurs as of dissent.] I suppose that will not be disputed. But, as far as regards the law of conspiracy, it is this, whatever you conspire to do, whatever crime you conspire to commit, the mere conspiring is in the law of England a misdemeanor punished by fine and imprisonment. Let me be understood. Two men come together, and they conspire to kill A. B. If they kill A. B., the one who conspired and did not kill him may be indicted as an accessory before the fact, but if they only conspire the conspiracy is an offence, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Such being the law, what has occurred to induce us to alter it? By a long course of proceeding we have gone on from time to time, from day to day ameliorating—that is, rendering less cruel—the law of England. We have, by experience, learnt that to make a law efficient, what is requisite is to make discovery certain, and when you have discovered the crime to make punishment follow it; and we have found that when punishment is severe there is great difficulty first in discovering the criminal, next in bringing him to justice. The punishment of forgery has in my time been changed. When I was young I recollect hearing, time after time, that men were acquitted of the crime of forgery. At length it became impossible not only to find out forgery, but to convict the forgers, and then it was that we went back to the origin of the disease. We ameliorated the law. We made the punishment less severe. We thereby increased the efficiency of the law by making the crime more certain of detection, and the punishment more certain of being inflicted. The noble Lord asks us to take a contrary course. He says, "Here is a crime which with a mild punishment we have been able to find out—for that is the real state of things—[hear]—and, therefore, I ask you to increase the punishment." Is that rational? A great crime has been perpetrated. What was done in England? Certain people, I suppose, conspired together in England to kill the Emperor of the French,—but of that we have no evidence. [Cheers.] None whatever. No man has been tried; nothing is before the world, except vague statements in the newspapers. We know that a crime has been committed—at least, that an attempt had been made; but we know nothing for certain as to the persons by whom it was committed, where the design was concocted, or whence they got the means of carrying it out. But take the statement in the newspapers for granted. I will suppose it was concocted in England. What was the overt act? I suppose it was going down to Birmingham and there getting made certain grenades or projectiles. The man who made them received his orders openly, he went down to Enfield, and there spoke of the peculiar projectiles which he had been employed to make, and he asked the officials whether they knew anything of it, thus showing that he knew nothing of the intentions of those who had employed him. The officials at Enfield told him they knew nothing about it; but as soon as this attempt in Paris took place their attention was called to the circumstance, and it was suggested to the man that he had made the projectiles which were thrown under the Emperor's carriage. Was there anything in all this which the increased severity of punishment could have brought to light? [Hear.] Was there anything which could create the necessity for an alteration of the punishment? Suppose that you had in force the law which is now proposed. Suppose that any man who conspired to kill the Sovereign of France were guilty of felony, and punishable according to the bill before us, would that have rendered the discovery of the crime one whit more easy? [Hear, hear.] If you tell us that a severer punishment would have induced those persons not to commit this crime, I ask you to go across the water with me to France. There the crime was carried to its consummation, and there it was punishable by death; yet, though the punishment of death stared them in the face, they committed the crime. [Cheers.] What ought they, then, to do in France, according to the reasoning of the noble lord? Why this? The crime was not prevented by death being the punishment; therefore, they ought to introduce torture as well as death. If an addition to the punishment here be necessary, an addition to the punishment in France is also necessary. The only punishment you can add to death is torture; therefore, according to the principles of the noble lord, torture ought to be introduced into the French law. [Cheers.] I want this statement to be answered. Honorable gentlemen may sneer, but there is a great difference between sneering and answering. [Hear, hear.] The law as it at present stands here in no way prevented the discovery of the conspiracy. The law which is proposed in no way facilitates discovery; and discovery was the only thing which you wanted. The Emperor of the French points to that in the dispatch which has been laid on the table. What he asks for is an alteration in our Police laws. [Hear, hear.] What is it that the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI points at, but that we should alter our Police laws—that is, that we should introduce here the French system of Police? And what, I ask, has the French Police done on this occasion? [Cheers.] In the face of this organized force, banded together to keep down liberty, and to plant the heel of the despot on the neck of the people—thus trained, thus armed, and well accoutred in every possible way for trampling the nation in the dust—this design is concocted and put into execution. The Emperor's life is endangered in spite of his terrific police. And then when it has failed to protect him he turns to us and says "England is a den of assassins—from English shores come these wretches—you must alter your law of police." Why do I say that the Emperor calls England a "den of assassins?" Because that expression has found its way into the *Moniteur*. It would not have found its way there but by the permission of LOUIS NAPOLEON—he is answerable for everything there stated, and therefore I fix him with the responsibility of insulting my country. [Cheers.] He, too, of all men upon earth to dare to insult England—he who has partaken of her hospitality, who has been sheltered by her power! [Hear, hear.] A bright example he set to England. There was a man who conspired to kill England's great hero, the late Duke of WELLINGTON—there was a man, great too, but fallen in his greatness—and no one act of his life was more inconsistent with his greatness—who left a legacy to him who had attempted to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON. My only explanation, my only excuse for that deed is that the great NAPOLEON's mind was shaken to its base. I do not believe that in his right senses NAPOLEON would have perpetrated such an infamous act; but the man who had received the protection of England, who had come here after attempting crime after crime against his native land—that man, when he had climbed to his present height and power, what did he do? He paid to this foiled assassin the wages of his dirty deed. ["No, no!" from Mr. BOWYER.] Oh! I have heard the honorable gentleman defend the King of Naples—[Loud cheers and laughter]—therefore, I shall not answer him. This man has received his wages—he is now living in Paris; and it was stated publicly and ostentatiously that the present Emperor of the French had paid the legacy left by the great NAPOLEON to CANTILLON, the disappointed assassin of the Duke of WELLINGTON. [Cheers.] And now, in this House of Commons, panegyrics are showered profusely over the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON by the honorable Baronet opposite. I hope he recollected this transaction. [Sir J. WALSH—"I had not heard of it."] The honorable Baronet says he never heard of it, and yet he pretends to speak upon this matter. [Hear, hear.] The alteration of the law I say is unnecessary; if it were necessary it ought not to be made in the way proposed, for the efficiency of the law is not impeached; and I come now to ask, is this the right time for proposing it? I will address myself to the noble lord, and I will ask him how is it that he is now in his present position? [Laughter.] He has arrived there because the people of England believe him to be the enemy of despotism in Europe. ["Hear, hear," and an ironical laugh.] That is the reason why the noble lord is where he is. I recollect saying before he came into office that he alone might constitute a Ministry with ciphers by his side; that he was so popular in England that he could frame a Ministry by going out into the street and selecting whom he liked. To prove the truth of what I said, he has pretty well done what I suggested. [Loud laughter.] Such was the character of the noble lord. The people of England believed him to be a thorough English Minister; they believed that the despots of Europe trembled before him, and they thought that the dignity, the honor, and the name of England were safe in his keeping. How does the noble lord at this time fulfill the expectations of his country? [Hear, hear.] An offence was committed in France, for which the French police are answerable; the Emperor of the French turns round and insults the people of England, and not only insults them, but by his satellites threatens them. [Cheers.] The noble lord tells us to-night that he has got a dispatch which says that the Emperor of the French entirely disowns the publications in the *Moniteur*. I should like to know the date of that dispatch. [Hear, hear.] I should like to know whether it has not arrived since last Friday? [Hear, hear.] I should like to know whether it has not arrived in consequence of certain statements made to Count PERSIGNY,—whether, in fact, the noble lord has not told the Emperor of the French that there was arising a feeling in the people of England that he had insulted them, and that an indignity had been put upon them by his orders. What is the time at which this proposal for an alteration of the law is made? The Emperor of the French after the attack made upon his life received certain addresses from different bodies of the army. We are told that it is the custom of the French army to present addresses to the Emperor upon such occasions. I never said anything about the French army presenting what addresses they pleased. That was no business of mine; but there was nothing said about the publication of the *Moniteur*. How came they there? By order of the French Emperor. Do you mean to say that in a country where no man dare call his soul his own, the *Moniteur* would venture to publish anything that the Emperor of the French would dislike? Do you think that M. DE MORNY or the Count DE PERSIGNY would say anything that the Emperor of the French would dissent from? Not a bit of it. They receive their inspiration from the Tuileries. The great god is LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is he who speaks through the *Moniteur*, and who insults the people of England by getting his satellites to ask him to lead them to this "den of assassins," so that they may punish those who send assassins there. [Cheers.] Do we not know that Mr. FOX told the first NAPOLEON that there was a conspiracy at that time against his life, and do you think that we are different therein from our ancestors? [Hear.] God knows that we are, I believe, degenerating fast; but I don't think that we have come to that. We have not sent anybody to assassinate any Sovereign, be he our enemy or our so-called ally. (Hear, hear.) The people of England are a brave people. They have put down one NAPOLEON and they are not afraid of another. We are told that LOUIS NAPOLEON is our ally. Is it the business of an ally thus to use his friend; is it showing friendship and kindness to us to accuse us of these atrocious acts? And when I say "to accuse us" I distinctly reiterate and reassert that LOUIS NAPOLEON is responsible for those insults upon the British people. [Hear, hear.] I say then, Sir, that this is not the time when the House of Commons ought to consent to an alteration of the law, supposing for the moment that the alteration were a good one, which I deny. There have been times in our history when great resistance has been made to powerful enemies abroad, and if the shades of those who have passed away still retain a particle of human feeling how must the shades of those who resisted PHILIP, II., who resisted LOUIS XIV., who resisted the first NAPOLEON, look down now upon the House of Commons employed at the dictation of a French Emperor to alter the law of England! I say that we are not yet so degenerate as to send anybody to assassinate either a friend or a foe; but if we submit to this indignity which is now sought to be put upon us, God knows we shall be degraded. I say that for us, the great people of England, to alter our law upon threat would be a humiliating sight for mankind at large; and it is because I deem it a degradation and a humiliation that I oppose this bill on its very first introduction, and call upon you, as freemen, and as the great protectors of the oppressed in Europe, to throw out the noble lord's bill with all the ignominy which it deserves.

The debate was here adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Mr. WARREN in opposition to the motion.

Sir G. GREY, after expressing his satisfaction that in neither House of Parliament had a single voice been raised in favor of infringing the sacred right of asylum in this country, replied to the objections offered to the motion. These, he observed, were of two classes, one directed against the enactments of the bill itself, the other against the time at which the proposition was made. As to the bill itself, irrespective of any communication with the French Government, upon looking into the state of our law upon this subject, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was called by the transaction at Paris to what appeared to be a defect in it. Great lawyers entertained serious doubts as to the sufficiency of any law, and he protested against the unconstitutional doctrine that any judge, however eminent, might dictate to Parliament as to the sufficiency of our law. Finding that in England conspiracy to commit murder was only a misdemeanor, while in Ireland it was a felony subject to the highest punishment, the Government thought it would be an improvement to mitigate the severity of the Irish law, and at the same time increase that of the law of England. With respect to the time, he admitted that paragraphs had appeared in the French paper highly offensive to the people of this country; but if we placed ourselves in the position of the French nation he thought the Government of this country, in similar circumstances, would be justly blamable if they had not called the attention of that of France to what appeared to be a defect in their law, as Count WALEWSKI had done, without specifying any particular alteration. There was nothing in the Count's dispatch which should deter us from doing what we believed ought to be done, and which was not repugnant to the principles of our law and and Constitution. It was the part of a great nation, instead of showing itself too sensitive to such insults as were contained in the *Monitnur*, to hold its even course in legislation, and enable its Government to reply to all nations that, although we gave an asylum to refugees, we did not harbor assassins. In conclusion, Sir GEORGE read a dispatch from Count WALEWSKI to Count PERSIGNY, dated Feb. 6th, [published in another column,] wherein the former, referring to the paragraphs in the military addresses which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, the publication of which he said was an inadvertant act, stated that the Emperor had enjoined him to say to Lord CLARENDON how much he regretted them.

Mr. BOVILL opposed the motion, and numerous other speakers addressed the House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after noticing the disadvantages of this discussion, expressed a doubt, assuming that the bill was introduced as an amendment of the law, whether it was really an amendment. He looked, he said, not only to the principle of the proposed change but to the nature of the crime, which was exceedingly difficult to prove, and juries would hesitate to convict if the penalty were rendered more severe. The spirit of the proposed enactment was contrary to the whole course of our modern enlightened legislation. But the proposed change was not likely to defeat the political conspiracies against which it was directed, because the conspirators were men who were ready to expose their lives, which would be sacrificed whether they succeed or failed in their attempt. The object should not be the punishment, but the detecting the crime, and the bill would serve no purpose of detection. Then came the question, that this alteration of the law was asked for by the Government of France, and when that question was approached, it was necessary to take a larger view of it than the Ministers appeared to have taken. What the French Government wanted was, not this bill, but to put an end to certain meetings in London, and that could only be effected by sending the parties out of this country before they could commit the crime. This appeared to be the object from the language of Count WALEWSKI and Count PERSIGNY. Short of this the existing law was amply sufficient, and it had been enforced against M. PELTIER in 1803. The bill did not propose to do what the French Government wished to be done; but if Ministers had ventured to alter the law to that extent, so as to remove aliens, they would have roused the anger of the people of England, and they would have offended the French Government had they told them the existing law was sufficient. The bill seemed to be a cunning artifice, by which it was expected that neither the people of England nor the Emperor of the French would be displeased. But, as the "den of assassins" was to remain as it was, the French Government would say: "We have been deluded." In his opinion it would have been far better to have told at once the plain truth, that the asylum which they called a "den of assassins" must remain, and that we did not mean to change our law. The duty of that House, however, was not to give up, even to gratify the French Government, the right of asylum, or to alter the established law of England.

The Solicitor-General replied to Lord J. RUSSELL, contending that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory, that this was an improvement of the law, and that the alteration was properly made the subject of a special bill. As to the argument that we were yielding to a fear of France, the question was, he observed, whether our legislation was right or wrong.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the principle of the bill was to change the character of the crime in question from a misdemeanor to a felony. Such a change of the law was not without precedent, and he instanced the act introduced after the attack on Mr. HARLEY by GUISCARD. He did not defend or palliate certain incidents,—the military addresses published in the authoritative journal of the French Empire, which was an instance of signal indiscretion. But the expression of regret on the part of the Emperor, was frank and full, and, after this he thought it did not become us to criticize these incidents with too much severity. With regard to the measure before the House, the relative position of England and France should be considered. The great body of the English nation, he believed, looked upon the French nation with a feeling of sincere friendship; but he did not think that in the great body of the French people there was a reciprocity of sentiment towards this country. Under these circumstances, what was the position of a ruler of France who had the good sense to see that a good understanding between the two countries was conducive to the welfare of his own? He came to us as a faithful and generous ally, and said, "I do not disguise the difficulties I have to contend with; aid me as far as you can consistently with your law, and show France that my confidence in you is not misplaced." He (Mr. DISRAELI) thought it was the duty of the Government to respond to that appeal. What the Emperor of the French required, however, was a public demonstration towards the French people that would restore the good feeling towards us, but he did not think that this measure would accomplish the object. Notwithstanding, however, the clumsy and feeble manner in which the Government had dealt with the difficulty, it was his intention to vote for leave to bring in the bill, reserving to himself the right to consider the principle upon which it was founded.

Mr. S. HERBERT, having adverted to the change which a few days had wrought in the opinion entertained in this country of the Emperor of the French and to the causes of the irritation against his Government, observed, that before he came to an ultimate decision upon this measure he wanted information. He wished to know, among other things, what was the real state of the law; whether it was true or not that the existing law was sufficient to reach aliens conspiring here against aliens abroad; whether it was the practice of the English Government, when it received information from our police, to give notice to that of France; and what would be the effect of converting a misdemeanor into a felony upon the powers of the police. He did not refuse to entertain the measure, and he should be ready, after due deliberation, to express his opinion of its merits on the second reading.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to objections, observing that the measure rested upon two grounds,—first, that it was an improvement of our own law; second, that it was calculated to prevent the recurrence of a crime abroad highly injurious to the interests of this country, as well as derogatory to its honor.

Mr. KINGLAKE having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided upon the original motion, which was carried by 299 against 99, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

THE FRENCH DISPATCHES.

The following is a translation of the dispatches from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs which Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table of the House of Commons:

Count Walewski to Count Persigny.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1858.

Monsieur LE COMTE: The preliminary proceedings instituted on the criminal attempt of which the person of the Emperor has been the object are pursuing their course, and we shall ere long learn the definite result; but there is one point on which, even at present, we can have no doubt; this attempt, like those which have preceded it, has been projected in England.

It was in England that PIANORI formed the design of attacking the Emperor; it was from London that, in an affair the recollection of which is still fresh, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN and CAMPANELLA directed the hired bravos (*sicaires*) whose hands they had armed. It was there, also, that the authors of the late conspiracy have prepared at leisure their means of action, studied and fabricated the instruments of destruction of which they made use, and it was thence that they started to execute their plan.

In establishing these facts, I hasten to add how much the Government of the Emperor is penetrated with the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they have raised in England. It is equally convinced that, with such proofs of the abuse of hospitality before them, the English Government and people will from the present understand how far we are justified in anxiously considering them (*fondés à nous en préoccuper.*)

No one appreciates and respects more than ourselves the liberality with which England loves to practice the right of asylum towards foreigners, victims of political struggles. France has on her part always regarded it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honorable misfortune, to whatever party it might belong; and the Government of his Majesty has no intention of complaining that its adversaries can find a refuge on English soil and live there peacably, under the protection of British laws, while remaining faithful to their opinions, even to their passions.

But, Monsieur le Comte, how widely different is the attitude of the adepts in demagogy established in England! It is no longer the hostility of erring parties manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and every violence of language; it is no longer even the labor of the factious seeking to agitate opinion and provoke disorder; it is assassination reduced to a doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with stupefaction (*vient de frapper l'Europe de stupeur.*)

Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Should English legislation serve to favor their designs and their manoeuvres, *and can it continue to protect persons who place themselves by flagrant acts outside the pale of the common law, and expose themselves to the ban of humanity?*

In submitting these questions to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the Government of the Emperor not only discharges a duty towards itself, it responds to the sentiment of the country, which demands such a proceeding under the pressure of most legitimate anxieties, (*qui l'y invite sous l'empire des plus légitimes préoccupations,*) and which, in a circumstance where joint responsibility (*solidarité*) between all nations and all Governments is so evident, believes that it has the right to count upon the coöperation of England. The recurrence and the perversity of these guilty enterprises subject France to a danger against which we are all bound to provide. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty can assist us in averting it *by giving us a guarantee of security, which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized in expecting from an ally.* Full of confidence, moreover, in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards the measures which it may be suitable to take to satisfy this wish. We rely in this matter entirely on them (the English Cabinet) for the care of appreciating the decisions which they shall judge the most proper to lead to this end, and we flatter ourselves (*nous nous complaisons*) with the firm belief that we shall not have appealed in vain to their conscience and their loyalty.

You will be so good as to read this dispatch to Lord CLARENDON, and give him a copy of it. Accept, &c.,

A. WALEWSKI.

The following is the dispatch alluded to by Lord LYNDHURST in the House of Lords and Sir G. GREY in the House of Commons:

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1858.

M. LE COMTE: The account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the *Moniteur* of certain addresses from the army has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware of the sentiments by which we have been influenced in the steps we have adopted with Her Britannic Majesty's Government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for its concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity (*loyauté*,) and our deference for the initiative being taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been inserted which have seemed in England to be characterized by a different sentiment, *they are too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's Government has not ceased to hold to that of Her Britannic Majesty for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence caused by the number of those addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it.* I authorize you to give a copy of this dispatch to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A. WALEWSKI.

The New French Minister of the Interior.

Paris (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are, before this, in possession of the nomination of General ESPINASSE as Minister of the Interior. The decree appears in this morning's *Moniteur*, and is briefly thus:

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting: We have desired, and do hereby decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—General of Division ESPINASSE, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, is named Minister of the Interior and of Public Safety, in the room of M. BILLAULT, whose resignation is accepted.

ART. 2.—The Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Tuileries this 7th of February.

NAPOLEON.
A. FOULD, Minister of State."

Another decree appoints M. CORNUAU, Prefect of the Landes, to be Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Safety, in the room of M. MANCEAUX, called to other functions.

The appointment is said to have been very suddenly resolved upon; at least, it was kept a profound secret till the last moment, and we may well believe that the Ministers themselves, of whom General ESPINASSE is now the colleague, suspected it as little as the public, and that they have been taken quite as much by surprise. It was at a dinner given by the General to a number of general officers yesterday that the fact was first made known. He was sent for by the Emperor at 4 o'clock. The audience was long, and the guests were kept waiting considerably beyond the hour of dinner. Public curiosity had been much excited as to the successor of M. BILLAULT. It was the chief topic of conversation with the guests, and when the General made his appearance among them it was concluded that he knew the solution, though none imagined that he was personally interested in it. He was of course asked the news, and he then and there announced that he, General ESPINASSE, was the successor of M. BILLAULT! The announcement was at first received with incredulity, and, when there appeared no longer any doubt, with great surprise. A personage of high military rank, indeed among the highest, stated yesterday afternoon as positive that M. DE PERSIGNY was to be the new Minister. Apparently he was not in the secret.

General, then Colonel, ESPINASSE commanded the regiment (the 42d of the Line) that took possession of the Legislative Chamber on the morning of the *coup d'état*, and compelled the fifty or sixty deputies who had assembled to retire. He commanded the disastrous expedition in the Dobrudscha during the Crimean war. His promotion as General dates from 1855. On his return to France, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. As he still holds that office, together with the portfolio of the Interior and the Department of Public Safety, it is believed that the appointment is merely provisional, and that he will only retain the post until the new police organization is completed. General ESPINASSE is said to enjoy the Emperor's confidence; he was in constant attendance upon him at the Camp of Chalons. Yesterday one or two military names were spoken of for the Interior, such as Generals NIEL and DELARUE—not, however, seriously; but of General ESPINASSE no one, I repeat, had the remotest notion.

I cannot say that the effect of this nomination is satisfactory. It is rather the contrary. The conjectures and apprehensions expressed by many people may be exaggerated, but it is certain that the impression is far from favorable. This is, I believe, the first time since anything like a constitutional system has prevailed in France that a Minister of the Interior has been taken from the army.

Pending the preparations for the great measures of police which are to be carried into effect, an active surveillance has been established over all the furnished lodging-houses in Paris and the suburbs.

The following is the circular of the new Minister of the Interior to the Prefects, announcing his appointment:

"SIR: The confidence placed in me by the Emperor has induced him to appoint me Minister of the Interior. That mark of confidence gives me a title of respect which needs no further explanations to you. But the public may, perhaps, discuss the appointment of a military man to functions which are exclusively civil.

Let us state the real signification of a fact, the character of which must neither be distorted nor attenuated.

France, tranquil, prosperous and glorious under a Government of restoration, has abandoned herself for six years to, perhaps, an excessive confidence in the subsiding of anarchical passions which the energy of the Sovereign and the solemn will of the country seemed to have entirely annihilated. The generosity of the Emperor, multiplying pardons and amnesties, itself gave a pledge for this natural, but incomplete return to quiet and union.

An execrable attempt has opened all eyes, and has revealed to us the savage resentment and the culpable hopes which still glimmer among the ashes of the revolutionary party.

Of that party, Monsieur le Prefet, we must neither overrate nor underrate the strength. Its odious attempt has alarmed the country; we must give it the pledges of safety which it requires. Discretionary or superfluous measures are not the point in question. What we want is a watchful, incessant *surveillance*, ready to prevent, prompt and firm to suppress, always calm, as power and justice should be; in fact, our populations, who have been justly alarmed, must be reassured that the good need have no fear, and that the wicked must tremble. This is the most important part of my task, and this is why the Emperor selected me. France wishes the maintainence of order, respect for the institutions established by her suffrages, a firm suppression of plots against the Sovereign she has elected—and this she shall have.

To attain this end I rely upon your energetic coöperation, as you may rely upon my support. We have a mutual guarantee in my devotion to the Emperor and in yours. I am, &c., ESPINASSE."

Miscellaneous Items.

It is proposed to take off enough from the large county of Tazewell, in Virginia, to form two new counties, one to be called Buchanan and the other Breckinridge. In the county of Buchanan, that is to be, there are said to be three slaves, and in the proposed Breckinridge it is added that there will not be a slave owned.

The owners of property along a street in Syracuse, through which the rails of the Central Railroad are laid across the city, have gone into the Courts to compel the Company to remove the track from the street. Thirty-seven suits were commenced last week by owners of lots and many more will follow in like course.

The Committee in Mobile which expelled the bookseller Strickland, have put forth a reply to that gentleman's defence, accusing him of "consummate impudence" in having ventured to return to the city, and denouncing him as a "braggadocio, a coward, and a general humbug."

A Convention of General Freight Agents at Buffalo has reduced prices as follows: From Chicago to Albany from former rates to 70 cents; to New-York, 80 cents; to Boston, 86 cents. Flour from Chicago to Albany, $1 35; to New-York, $1 55; to Boston, $1 65.

In Detroit there are 37 schools of all grades in the city, taught by 50 teachers at salaries ranging from $150 to $900 per annum. The total number of scholars who have received instruction during the past year is estimated at 6,500.

Robert Smith, an Irishman, charged with killing his wife, at Port Kennedy, a few weeks ago, for which he was confined in the prison there awaiting his trial, committed suicide on Monday night, by hanging himself with his handkerchief.

The Gardiner (Me.) *Journal* says that the manufacture of sugar boxes is largely carried on in that city this Winter, and has enabled all the mills to keep at work at remunerative rates. It is estimated that $25,000 worth will be made during the Winter.

The Massachusetts Senate has refused, by a vote of 23 to 7, to amend the resolve in relation to qualification of voters, by substituting nine for two years' residence of foreigners, and also rejected an amendment to substitute five, by a vote of 26 to 9.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case in Philadelphia has assumed a new phase. Mrs. Robert B. Kirkpatrick is now under arrest on a charge of being an accomplice of her husband in the attempt to murder his brother.

Near Great Point au Sable lies the wreck of the unfortunate schooner *Reindeer*, in which twenty-two men perished. Nineteen bodies have been recovered and decently buried.

It is proposed in Boston to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the Pilot Commissioners act.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Action of the Topeka Legislature—Gov. Denver's Veto of a Bank Bill.

From the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

The Topeka Legislature, after a recess of three weeks, reassembled on the 10th inst.

The Codifying Committee have made their report. The code is composed of such laws as are necessary to render the Government complete, as it may be determined to put into operation, in the event of Kansas being admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

Concurrent resolutions were introduced into the Senate, setting forth that as President BUCHANAN, in his message, openly advocated the passage through Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, *Gov. Robinson be requested to correspond with the Governors of States friendly to the people's Government in Kansas, and solicit their aid and good offices in case it should be necessary to resist such an encroachment upon the principles of republicanism.*

Fears are entertained that the Constitutional Convention bill, introduced into the Territorial Legislature, has been lost on account of its not being sent to the Governor in time to be returned and passed over his veto, should he not approve it. A similar bill for a Constitutional Convention has been introduced into the Topeka Legislature, so that if the first fails, the second can be resorted to.

In the Territorial Legislature, last evening, an act chartering three banks, to be located at Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte was passed over Gov. DENVER's veto.

In a joint session of the Council and House, three Commissioners to superintend the building of the Penitentiary at Delaware, were elected. They are Messrs. PRATT, of Delaware, LEWIS, of Doniphan, and HUNT, of Ossawattomie.

A mass meeting of the people of Kansas will be held in Representative Hall in Lawrence on the 19th inst. The object is not stated, but is supposed to be *to harmonize the conflicting elements of the Free-State Party.*

A rumor prevails, that warrants have been issued from Judge CATO's Court at Lecompton, for the arrest of Gen. LANE and other leading members of the Free-State Party. It is said that it is the design to arrest the Topeka Legislature also. This is doubtless to be the first step of the Administration towards breaking the people in under the Lecompton Constitution. I subjoin Gov. DENVER's

VETO MESSAGE ON THE LAWRENCE, LEAVENWORTH AND WYANDOTT BANKS.

To the Council of the Legislative Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I return without approval, a bill entitled "An act establishing certain banks in Kansas Territory." In the investigation of this subject, it may be as well to inquire whether the Legislature of this Territory has the power to charter banks and authorize them to issue notes or bills of credit for a circulating medium. After a struggle of more than forty years, Congress finally decided that they had not the power to establish a national bank, and there are very few at this day who do not indorse the wisdom of that decision.

The power of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories, is not expressly given by any provision in the Constitution, but it springs from that obligation imposed on every Government to afford protection to her own citizens.

In order to carry out this obligation, Congress has the right anywhere within the boundaries of the American nation, and not within the limits of an organized State, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the people residing there not inconsistent with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. In the exercise of these powers, Congress delegated, with some reservations, their authority over such subjects to the legislative power of the Territory. The language of the organic act is very explicit, and reads as follows: "The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

The Constitution gives to Congress the right to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia, but even there it was limited by the deed of cession. The other places to which such right extends are forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. In all else the powers of Congress are expressly defined, or grow out of some absolute necessity, and it has been determined that the power to charter a bank is neither a necessary nor incidental power. Did Congress then intend, by the organic act, to confer an authority on the legislative power of this Territory which she did not herself possess? No one will pretend for a moment that such was the intention, for it is expressly declared otherwise. If this power cannot be found to have been conferred on Congress by the Constitution and the organic act, under what authority is it proposed to pass the bill before me?

The Constitution further declares that no State shall "coin money," "emit bills of credit," "make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debt;" and can it be presumed that when the States were debarred the right to exercise such power, that the Territories would be allowed to do so?

If there could be a doubt about it, a reference to the tenth article of the amendment to the Constitution would set that doubt at rest. It reads as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The powers now sought to be exercised are prohibited to the States, and Congress has decided that they have not been delegated to the United States. Under and by what authority then can the Territory assume such power? Passing by this question of power, I now proceed to examine the bill itself.

It authorizes the banks proposed to be created "to purchase, possess, use, and sell any property the same as individuals"—see sec. 1.

It authorizes them, and declares they shall have power to use *as specie* all sight drafts or certificates of deposit made by any specie-paying banking-house in this Territory, or in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York"—see sec. 18. Sec. 19 provides that "no bank shall at any time suspend or refuse the payment in specie of any of its notes, &c.

By an examination of these provisions it will be seen that the proposed Banks would be authorized to enter the lists in competition with individuals, for the buying and selling of everything used, and in paying for the same to use Bank notes, sight drafts, or certificates of deposit. There would never be a necessity for them to suspend, for the Bank of Leavenworth would be authorized to redeem her notes in the notes of the Bank of Lawrence; the Bank of Lawrence redeem hers in the Bank of Wyandott, and the Bank of Wyandott redeem hers in the Bank of Leavenworth, thus making a continued circuit; and if these Banks should get tired of this circular motion, they could send the note-holders out of the Territory by giving them sight drafts or certificates of deposit on Eastern Banks. As these operations might be found successful, their circulation could be extended to an unlimited amount; for the capital stock being fixed first at $100,000 for each Bank, it can afterwards be increased indefinitely by the addition of $50,000 at a time, and thus through the agencies which the 27th section authorizes them to establish in every town, hamlet or neighborhood throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, they would be enabled to interfere in the business affairs of every citizen, and flood the country with an irredeemable and irresponsible paper currency, which they would be authorized to use as "specie," but which could not be so used by anybody else."

The twelfth section provides that whenever the Directors of either Bank shall deposit with the Comptroller an amount of State Bonds of every interest-paying State of the Union, or of the United States, equal to twenty-five thousand dollars, at the current rate of New-York Stock Exchange, &c., making no provision against receiving State or United States stock at a premium, when it is well known that a sudden revulsion is sure to reduce the current notes of value attached to such evidence of indebtedness, and that in no event could more than the face of the bond be collected. The twenty-sixth section embraces an attempt to legislate in advance for any future State that may be framed out of this Territory, by depriving the people of that time of the power to manage their own affairs. I regard the bill before me as objectionable, therefore, for the following reasons: First—I do not think that the Governor and Legislative Assembly have the power to charter banks, and authorize them to emit bills of credit. Second—The Governor and Legislative Assembly have no right to make anything other than gold or silver a legal tender. Third—It would be bad policy to give any monied institution the power to interfere in the every-day affairs of the people, and flood the country with paper currency which they could use as "specie," but which the people could not.

With these objections, the bill is herewith returned to the House in which it originated.

J. W. DENVER, Acting Governor.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

An act was introduced into the House on the 12th inst., supplementary to the Constitutional Convention bill. It changed the time of the assembling of the Convention from the fourth Tuesday in March to the second Monday in April. It gave the Convention full power to say where the first General Assembly, under the Constitution to be formed, should meet, and when the Constitution should be submitted to the people. This act passed both Houses of the Legislature, and was sent to the Governor for his approval. He pocketed it, and will thus defeat it, as sufficient time does not remain for the Legislature to take any action in regard to it, should the Governor keep it three days.

A militia bill was yesterday passed over the Governor's veto. This bill does not differ materially from the one passed at the extra session, except that the power to call out the militia which was in the first given to a majority of the military board is now reserved to the Governor alone. An election was held for a board of officers under this law. The old board, at the head of which is Major-General JAMES H. LANE, was elected unanimously.

At exactly 12 o'clock last evening the Governor sent a message to the House, declaring that his connection with that body was dissolved. The Governor thinks that the time of the Legislature expired by limitation at 12 o'clock.

The Legislature, however, takes a different view of the matter, and has decided to hold on until 12 o'clock to-day. At exactly a 11¼ last night it was stated to the House, that the Constitutional Convention bill had been sent to the Governor three days before, and had not been returned. It was thereupon declared to be a law.

The Legislature is holding over until to-day to order to remove any doubts that might exist in the minds of some with regard to the legality of the convention of I ALEXIS.

THE CRAWFORD STATUE.

Inauguration of Crawford's Statue of Washington at Richmond, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD STEAMER JAMESTOWN,
JAMES RIVER, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

The trip of the *Jamestown* hither from New-York, has been a very quick and pleasant one, not withstanding the unfavorable weather which prevailed at the hour of starting on Saturday. The Bay was full of ice as far as Sandy Hook, through which we plowed our way with some difficulty; and throughout the night a heavy southeast swell kept the steamer in lively motion. Sunday, however, proved a most beautiful day, and before we had reached the Capes of Virginia the sea was so smooth that the motion of the steamer was scarcely perceptible. One year ago the Chesapeake was filled with ice, in which a whole fleet of wrecked and disabled ships were incased and carried up and down by the tides, in spite of chains and anchors; all the light-boats were forced from their moorings, and a general scene of disaster and distress met the eye. To-day, however, reminds one of Summer; the sun shines out warmly, the Bay is as unruffled as a mill-pond, and the fleet of brigs and schooners which besprinkle the Bay float lazily about without breeze enough to give them steerage way.

There is a number of persons on board who are bound to Richmond to witness the ceremony of inaugurating the Washington Statue, but the stormy weather on Saturday, no doubt, deterred a large number from undertaking the trip. We arrived at Norfolk about 5 o'clock P. M., where, after landing our freight, we received on board a military company (the Independent Grays) and a large number of other passengers. Ten military companies—*i. e.*, seven from Portsmouth, and three from Norfolk—have gone up to Richmond, besides three steamboat loads of passengers. After transhipping a detachment of eighty seamen, which was sent from the New-York Navy Yard for the *Colorado*, at Portsmouth, there was time for a brief stroll about the town, which was improved by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who had never before enjoyed a view of Norfolk. This place is never a very bustling one, but being Sunday, and about half the inhabitants having gone to Richmond, it has very much the appearance of the "Deserted Village." To strangers there are some objects of interest to be seen here. St. Paul's Church, now one of the oldest buildings in the city, with its extensive cemetery, is an object of much attraction. It is a low, brick edifice, built after the style of architecture which prevailed over a century ago, with a tower, also of brick, which has been added within a few years. The figures 1739 stand out in the brick-work, to indicate the date of its construction. A cannon ball, half buried in the wall on the front side, which was thrown into it by British cannon in the Revolutionary War, is still visible. This Church and two dwellings were the only buildings left standing when the city was destroyed by the English fleet. *The cemetery contains within it a number equal to the whole present population of the city.* They are buried four, and even six deep, and since the year 1826 no interments have been made here. A large new cemetery at the west end of Cumberland-street, though still within the city limits, has been used since for the burial of the dead. Norfolk is considered, *by the residents*, one of the healthiest cities in the world. The deaths are said to be only one-half per cent. of the population. Formerly the people used water from wells, which were brackish, or worse than that, being water filtered through the surface, which caused a great deal of sickness, but since the introduction of paved streets, affording more perfect drainage, and the substitution of cisterns for wells the health of the City has very much improved. The houses are built more for comfort than for show. One of the finest houses in the city, which will cost between $30,000 and $40,000, is now being completed by one of the wealthy citizens. A great deal of rivalry has existed heretofore between Norfolk and Portsmouth, and this feeling has been carried to such an extent that the best friends living in the respective places cease to hold social intercourse with each other. This feeling, happily, has however given place of late to more rational and neighborly sentiments. The great work of internal improvement—the Chesapeake and Pamlico Canal, which is intended to prove for Virginia what the Erie Canal has for New-York—is now suspended. About one-third of the distance is accomplished, on which $15,000,000 have been expended; and the same amount, it is estimated, will be required to finish it. It will unite the waters of Virginia with those of North Carolina, and furnish intercommunication of great value to the commerce of these States. The large amount of business done on the Dismal Swamp Canal has been the means of originating this project. The Canal taps the waters of North Carolina at a different point from the other Canal, and pursues a different route, but the swampy, submerged condition of the country through which it passes has made the work a very expensive one.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 22.

The fine weather of yesterday, unfortunately, changed into a half drizzle, half snow-storm this morning, with a cold wind from the eastward. There was just enough of moisture to make the streets most uncomfortable; the thick, sticky mud being everywhere, and dry, clean standing room nowhere. The city was early crowded with people from the surrounding country; indeed, so large a number poured into town yesterday that every hotel and lodging-house was full. The following military companies were present from different parts of the country:

Lexington Cadets, Major Gilliam;
Monticello Guard, William B. Mallory, Lieutenant Commanding;
Alexandria Riflemen, Captain Arthur Herbert;
Third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Colonel D. S. Walton;
Seven companies from Portsmouth;
Baltimore City Guard, Captain J. P. Warner;
Washington Light Infantry, Captain J. L. Davis;
Washington Yagers, Captain G. A. Schwartz [illegible];
Norfolk Juniors, Captain E. C. Robinson;
Norfolk Blues, Captain T. J. Corprew;
Norfolk Light Infantry Guard, Captain V. D. Groner;
Mount Vernon Guard;
Cumberland Troop, Captain John C. Page;
Petersburg Artillery, Captain J. N. Nichols;
Petersburg Grays, Captain Joseph V. Scott;
Petersburg City Guard, Captain John P. May;
Petersburg Light Infantry Guard, Captain William H. Jarvis;

which, with a company of Cadets from Portsmouth, make 22 in all. The various benevolent and civic societies which joined the procession are mentioned in the programme. The city is everywhere decorated with flags, as well as the shipping in the harbor, and arches of evergreens are sprung across the street at various points along which the procession passed. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons came from other places to witness the inauguration. Richmond, it is said, never saw such a day as the present, and it is a long time before it will see another like it.

The procession began to move at 10½ o'clock, and it was about 45 minutes in passing the Exchange. The Masonic ceremonies, which came first, were too long, and gave to the proceeding too much of a sectarian character. The State ceremonies began with the speech of "Welcome" pronounced by Gov. WISE, in his most effective style; then came an opening ode by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., Editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, which was highly praised by those who listened to it. Gov. WISE then introduced the Orator of the Day, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, who delivered the oration, and JAMES BARRON HOPE, Esq., of Hampton, delivered a concluding poem. At ten minutes past four P. M., the Statue was unveiled to the impatient *cold footed* multitude, and a salvo of 31 guns from Capitol Hill announces (while I write) the conclusion of the ceremony of inauguration. As the large American Ensign, which covered the Statue, was withdrawn, exposing the masterly production of the now immortal CRAWFORD to view, the immense throng rent the air with long-protracted huzzas, which were only silenced by the more potent cannon.

The widow of CRAWFORD, with her two eldest daughters, were in attendance, the guests of the State. Mr. BUCHANAN could not attend, and sent his apologies to the Committee of Arrangements. Gen. SCOTT and EDWARD EVERETT were in the procession, but on account of the inclement weather, probably, they did not appear on the platform. Secretary FLOYD was present. Mr. EVERETT delivers his address on WASHINGTON in the theatre to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, and will be presented with Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane. Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Mississippi, will also be presented with WASHINGTON'S field spy-glass on the same occasion. There will be three balls given to-night, at one of which (that of the Young Guard, Light Battalion) Mr. EVERETT is to be present. Extensive arrangements are also made for illuminating the City. Scarcely a house in the City is without its window full of candles, ready to light up at dark.

Without attempting any criticism or description of the statue, which only an artist should undertake, I will mention the opinion of G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the British Consul here, who pronounces this last handiwork of the great CRAWFORD as not excelled, if it is equalled, by any statue in the world.

The fine large engraving of it in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, taken from photographs on the spot, is an excellent, not to say perfect, picture of the statue as it now stands.

Considering the vast concourse which the occasion has called together, and the natural outburst of patriotism which has been evoked by it, few instances of rowdyism or of intemperance have been visible. It is, all in all, the proudest day which has ever been seen in the Old Dominion. E. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 125, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 40, 80, 85, 170, 101, 105, 90, 102, 114, 115, 125 to 129, 56, 64, 66.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 219, 233, 254, 191, 206, 86, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264 to 270.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 263, 288, 271, 418, 447, 143, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 436, 505, 102, 354, 476, 588, 580, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 346, 449, 495, 465, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same as Wednesday.

Important Emigrant Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Rudolph Garrigue vs. *Philip A. Loescher.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $7,602. Messrs. Pfeiffer & Bolymann, bankers, in Hamburg, Germany, and correspondents of defendant, drew drafts upon him for this amount, and gave them to German emigrants on their way to this country, in return for moneys deposited with Pfeiffer & Bolymann. Loescher, it is alleged, refused to honor these drafts. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff, Mr. Garrigue, in trust for the benefit of the German emigrants who hold the dishonored drafts. The answer alleges that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest. The cause is still on trial. Mr. John E. Devlin and Mr. E. F. Hall for plaintiff; Mr. F. H. B. Bryan for defendant.

The Jobson and Seely Contempt Case Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In the matter of Jobson and Seely.—Our readers will probably remember the pugilistic encounter which occurred between Messrs. Jobson and Seely on the occasion of the examination of Mme. Lola Montez before J. N. Whiting, Esq., referee. Mr. Whiting obtained an order requiring both parties to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, and why Mr. Seely's name should not be stricken from the rolls of the Court. The matter was returnable yesterday, but the Lowber claim, which was on trial, would, it was expected, occupy some time, and so the contempt case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.—NOTICE.—The General Term will hear no arguments after Friday of this week. The Court will be adjourned on that day to Saturday, March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Mabcy et al. vs *Adams.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Morrison vs. *Hays.*—Motion denied. Costs of motion $7, to abide event of suit.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Alexander Duncan et al. vs. *Benjamin Waterbury*—Motion granted.

Same vs *James De Gray.*—Motion to strike out part of answer granted.

Same vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

Same vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

THE THIRD-AVENUE FLAGGING FRAUD.—In the matter of the assessment for flagging, &c., part of the Third-avenue, in which the proceedings imply a charge of conspiracy on the part of the late Street Commissioner Taylor, and Charles Devlin, one of the street contractors, to defraud the City Treasury to the extent of between $4,000 and $5,000, an opinion has been rendered by Justice ROOSEVELT, in which he intimates that certain technical difficulties lie in the way of the parties bringing the writ of *certiorari*, and that no argument, written or oral, having been submitted, he shall reserve a decision until he can receive the usual aid of counsel, in the shape of argument.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	1840	1840	20	228	834	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	64	27	26	1265	......
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	......	127	43	67	2876	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	96	24	72	269	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	530	......	......	......	......
Total for week	1840	2657	114	393	5314	......
Last week	2265	3030	172	411	6602	......

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 ... 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,757

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

NEW-YORK.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	70	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Railroad	930	......	......	50	......
Hudson River Boats	......	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	128	20	228	834	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	86	......	......	......	......
On Foot	......	......	......	......	......

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 24:

Cattle, head	1,332	Hogs, head	5,568
Sheep, head	540	Horse, head	19
Total			7,459

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	715	Maryland	—
New-York	561	Missouri	—
Illinois	454	Pennsylvania	37
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	79	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	31
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ¼c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11c.@11½c.	11½c.@12½c.
First quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10½c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The fears that the snow would so far delay the stock trains as to leave a short supply of beeves this week, were not realized. So far as we can learn, all the western cattle, intended for to-day's market, arrived in time to be in the yards this morning, or during the day. One lot, over the Hudson River Railroad, did not get in until about 10 A. M.... The general quality of the animals this week is very good for the season, most of them being in fair condition and weight, with a sprinkling of extra beeves. The better qualities of beef are mainly in demand just now, as the class consuming the coarser meats are keeping the Lenten fast. The total City receipts of cattle for the week number 2,657, which is 486 less than last year's weekly average; but, owing to the Lent season, and the large number who are out of work, and too poor to buy meat at all, the supply is quite equal to the requirements of the market, if not more, as the weight of the animals, above the general average for a year, in part makes up for the deficiency in numbers.

....With an apparent prospect of a limited supply, prices went up above ¼c. ꝑ ℔. yesterday, and sales of the better grades opened this morning on the advanced rates, but there was a gradual decline during the day, and the yards were barely cleared this evening, at prices little or no better than last Wednesday.

....To provide against any emergency arising from the obstruction of the railroads at this uncertain season, some of the more provident butchers laid in a larger supply than will be needed for current wants. This will help to equalize the market, until the traveling becomes more settled. Western owners will start no more animals forward freely, unless there be a considerable advance. The reasonable prospect, therefore, is, that for a few weeks we shall not have any excessive supply..... Ohio and Illinois are credited with full half of the cattle brought in this week, the latter State alone sending about one-third.... Eastern dealers keep up a fair competition with New-York buyers at Albany. Full 600 are reported to have gone over the Western Railroad, towards Boston, Providence, &c.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
84	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
112	Ohio	J. Coffin	Allerton, C., & Myers.
67	Ohio	Trotter & Pfeifer	Mead & Holcomb.
74	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
37	Penn.	McQuade & Corwin	J. A. Merritt.
30	Ohio	Montgomery & Wilson	J. A. Merritt.
82	Ohio	Col. Florence	White & Son.
14	Ohio	Boynton	George Sage.
36	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
29	N. Y.	J. Joyce	M. Dalton.
55	Ohio	Correll & Dorman	R. Murray.
18	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
43	Ohio	J. Linson	Budlong & Eastman.
23	Ohio	F. Wheatley	Budlong & Eastman.
32	Ind	M. Philips	Owner.
16	Iowa	H. Eaton	M. Philips.
90	N. Y. & M	Geo. Ayrault & others	G. Ayrault.
52	Ohio	N. Bidell	C. G. Teed.
42	N. Y.	McPherson and others	C. G. Teed.
70	Ill. & Ind.	F. Auxier and others	Miller, Haring & G'y.
31	N. Y.	S. G. Woodruff & Co	Owners.
17	Ill	J. Conner	Owner.
17	O & Ill	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
49	Ohio	C. Fullington & J. H. S.	W. H. Harris.
26	Ill & Ind.	Wheaton & Gurney	W. H. Harris.
37	Ohio	Briggs & Dudley	B. Westheimer.
20	Ohio	Robinson & Douglas	B. Westheimer.
29	Ill	T. Hume	Owner.
53	Ohio	W. P. McIntyre	Owner.
30	Ill	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Toffey.
28	Ohio	A. G. Woods	W. H. Harris.
18	N. Y.	H. Edwards	Owner.
21	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
18	N. Y.	A. Beebe	Owner.
17	Ohio	W. H. McCuen	Owner.
15	Ill	J. C. Allen	C. G. Teed.
18	Ill	Lawton	Owner.
12	Conn	A. Haviland	J. A. Merritt.
10	Ohio	B. Westheimer	Owner.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON, of Henderson County, Ill., forwarded 84 fine Steers, which J. C. HOAG was selling at 9½c.@10½c. They were averaging about 10c. on 800 ℔s. net. The "neighbor," whose rough Cattle were spoken of three weeks ago, came on with this lot, and brought some fine animals of his own, which we give him due credit for.

The 112 No. 1 grade Durhams, belonging to J. COFFIN, were equally divided between ALLERTON & MYERS and ALLERTON & CONGER as salesmen, and brought 10½c.@11c., probably averaging 10½c. Home weight, 1,700 ℔s. gross. They were of COFFIN'S own feeding, and a choice lot of Steers.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling 67 Ohio Cattle, 35 of them mixed Oxen and Cows, for N. TROTTER, at 9c.@10c., and 32 good Steers, for J. PFEIFER, at near 10c.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 74 Illinois Cattle, fed by J. GREEN. They were in good flesh, and weighed 1,475 ℔s. gross at home. S. ULERY was making them average about 10c.

MCQUADE & CORWIN had 37 fat Cattle from Lancaster and Chester Counties, Penn., which they purchased in Philadelphia. Home weight 1,800, and would dress near 1,000 ℔s. of beef. J. A. MERRITT was selling them at 10c.@11c. W. KELLEY took one pair at $250, or just about 11c. ꝑ ℔.

MERRITT was also selling 12 Westchester County, N. Y., Cattle at similar prices. Two pair were taken by Col. DEVOE at 10¾c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Also, for MONTGOMERY & WILSON, of Licking County, Ohio, 30 common to medium Cattle, at 9c.@10c.

Col. E. FLORENCE forwarded 82 heavy Cattle of his own feeding from Pickaway County, Ohio, which were sold by WHITE & SON, at 10c.@10½c.—a few at 11c. They were a fine drove, rated 823 ℔s. net. Six were taken at $95 each, or 10½c. ꝑ ℔.

M. DALTON sold 36 of his own still-fed, State Cattle at 9c., and 29 for J. JOYCE at about the same rate, save one pair for which he refused $250 in the morning, but would gladly have taken it in the afternoon.

CORRELL & DORMAN contributed a fine lot of 55 Steers, less than three years old, which weighed, at home, 1,555 ℔s. gross. They were grazed and fed by the owners, in Green County, Ohio, and were desirable handling animals. R. MURRAY was getting 9½c.@10c. for them. S. WHEELER bought five for a customer at $80, or a trifle over 10c.

D. G. CULVER sold 18 of his own Dutchess County cattle, at 9½c.@10½c. net. They were heavy 900-℔. bullocks, in good flesh.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling 43 very good Ohio steers for J. LINSON, at an average of 10c. on 825 ℔s. net, and 23 fair cattle for F. WHEATLEY, Green County, Ohio, for 9c. Estimated weight, 625 ℔s.

M. PHILIPS sold 32 Indiana steers on his own account, at 9c., and 16 Iowas for H. EATON, at $50@$70 each, or 9c.@10c. They all ranged from medium to fair quality.

GEO. AYRAUT sold for himself and others a mixed lot of 90 New-York and Michigan cattle, of uneven weights and qualities, at 8c.@10c.

C. G. TEED sold 52 common Ohio Steers for N. BEDELL at 9c., and a few of the best yesterday at 10c. Rated 600 ℔s. net. Also, 15 Devons for W. D. MCPHERSON, of Monroe County, N. Y., at 10c. One of them was a fat Cow which brought $72 50, or 12c. on 600 ℔s. She was a very fine animal.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold for himself and others 31 State Cattle, of different grades, at 8c.@10c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold for different parties 70 Indiana and Illinois Cattle ranging from common to very good at 8½c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a slight improvement in these markets, although still dull. Comparing the present market with this time last year, we find twice as many cows were then sold at much higher prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 20 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. The market is improving, with a more active demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 27 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Market well supplied with a light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 43 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. The small numbers offering are quite sufficient for the dull market.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Veals are plenty at moderate prices for eatable meat, and a "song" for "bobs," which are abundant at $1 25@$1 50 each. Seven cents per quart for milk and water is "death" on young calves.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 228 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. The market is well supplied, especially with "bobs," at $1 50@$3 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ꝑ ℔. Trade moderate, with a light supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 67 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c. A few extra animals sell for 7c. Supply ample, and market dull. A large number of "bobs" are offered at $1 25@$1 50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ꝑ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ꝑ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The numbers now offering at the City markets are small, (5,314 for the week,) and prices are a trifle higher. Good Sheep bring 9½c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔., net. Some of the choice ones are worth 11c.@12c. Some 3,500 head more were offered for the corresponding week last year.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 884 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ꝑ ℔., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ꝑ head. We noticed the sale of one fine Sheep at $12, with this proviso, that 12c. more ꝑ ℔. should be paid for any excess of net weight over 100 ℔s.

BOLLIS & STEPHENSON, Sheep-Brokers at ALLERTON'S, report sales of 373 Sheep, as follows:

51 Head at	$386	121 Head at	$529 00
99 Head at	408	30 Head at	119 00
72 Head at	330		

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,285 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ꝑ ℔., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c.@11c. The supply for to-day is light, and sales are made at near 25c. ꝑ head better than last week. Stock of medium quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,876 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ꝑ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 269 fresh Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW, and 255 head left over from last week, making 524 in all, as follows:

66 Sheep at	$304 08	43 Sheep at	$218 25
43 Sheep at	201 53	30 Sheep at	196 52
42 Sheep at	259 89	60 Sheep at	273 50
60 Sheep at	301 77	28 Sheep at	114 00
70 Sheep at	338 31	29 Sheep at	130 50
11 Sheep at	62 37	42 Sheep at	253 52

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Feb. 23:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

30 Sheep	$165 00	142 Sheep	$655 25
164 Sheep	637 00	67 Sheep	293 12
53 Sheep	225 25	141 Sheep	668 62
44 Sheep	231 00	110 Sheep	516 25
76 Sheep	408 50	355 Sheep	1,819 38
65 Sheep	284 38		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ꝑ ℔. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts continue good, and prices remain about as last week, or a trifle higher, with a downward tendency, and some left on the market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5⅞c.@6c. No stock has been received at this market for two weeks.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, at No. 290 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn fed	5⅞c.@6⅛c.	Corn fed	7¼c.@7¾c.
Distillery	5¼c.@5½c.	Distillery	6¼c.@7c.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	6c. @6⅛c.	7½c.@7⅞c.
Light Corn Hogs	5½c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7⅜c.
New-York State Corn Hogs	5⅝c.@5⅞c.	7⅜c.@7½c.
Distillery Hogs	5½c.@5 5-16c.	6⅝c.@6⅞c.

Arrivals good and demand limited; prices rather on the decline. Some 2,500 at the various yards unsold.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 36 bbls. Ashes; 5,973 bbls. Flour; 29,645 bushels Corn; 553 bags Barley; 1,342 bags Barley Malt; 300 bags Oats; 5,472 pkgs. Provisions, and 103 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 40 bbls., in lots, at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,046 bbls., including 1,233 bbls. Pots, and 813 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ꝑ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in active request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ꝑ ℔.

COAL—Foreign is scarce, quiet and nominal. A fair demand prevails for Anthracite, at former quotations.

COFFEE—The demand is less animated, and prices exhibit less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of a small lot of Ceylon, at 14c.; 200 bags Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; 3,700 bags Rio, by auction, at 9c.@12⅝c., mainly at 9½c.@10¼c., and 50 bags Bahia at 9½c. ꝑ ℔. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c.; Rio at 9½c.@10c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9½c.

COPPER—Is less sought after, but is quite stiffly held. We quote: New Sheathing at 30c.; Yellow do. at 22c.; Old do. at 19c.@20c.; American Ingot at 24c.@25c.; Chili Pig at 23½c.@24c.; Bolts at 30c.; Braziers at 33c. ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained,—some holders asking an advance. 1,800 bales have been sold since our last.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10⅛	10¼
Middling	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	Nom.	Nom.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 50 ꝑ box.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 43c.@46c. for Western, and 40c.@42c. for Southern, ꝑ ℔.

FISH—The leading kinds are attracting more attention at our quotations. Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 62½ ꝑ cwt; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ꝑ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 25@$10 37½ for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ꝑ bbl; Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ꝑ tc., and $22@$23 ꝑ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ꝑ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ꝑ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ꝑ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered, and is less inquired for, at lower and drooping prices. The home trade are the principal buyers. The export demand is tame, shippers' limits being under the prevailing rates. Sales 7,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 70
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is quiet, at former prices. Sales 475 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 40@$5 50 ꝑ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate request, at essentially unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand and are stiffly held, including Layer, at $3, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ꝑ whole box. Other descriptions are in limited request, at unaltered figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet. Desirable lots are scarce, and held above the views of millers, who are the leading purchasers. Some small sales have been reported, including fair white Western at $1 30; prime red do. at $1 20; and choice red Southern at $1 23 ꝑ bushel. Corn is moderately active, but prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of 24,800 bushels, at 67c. for yellow Jersey; 66c.@68c. for do. Southern; and 65c.@70c. for inferior to choice white Southern ꝑ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye, at 70c.@72c.; and State Barley at 70c.@78c. ꝑ bushel; Barley Malt 80c.@90c. in large, and 90c.@$1 in small lots, ꝑ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 41c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ꝑ bushel.

GUANO—This commodity is attracting a little more attention, and the recently established tariff of prices for Peruvian is still adhered to by the agents in this City. In Baltimore, the *Exchange*, of the 22d inst. says: "The demand for all kinds of fertilisers is limited, the season not having yet arrived when farmers require their use. We quote Peruvian Guano at $52 ꝑ ton of 2,000 ℔s., and $57 ꝑ ton of 2,240 ℔s., in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Mexican (A. A.) $22@$23 ꝑ long ton, in lots of 10 tons, and $25 ꝑ long ton, in retail lots. A new article called California Guano, has recently been brought to this market. It resembles, in a great measure, the Peruvian, and sells at $42 50 ꝑ long ton, from the agent, and $40 ꝑ short ton, by retail, from store. The price of Reese's Manipulated or Phospho-Peruvian Guano is $45 ꝑ ton of 2,000 ℔s., and Rhodes' Super Phosphate of Lime at $45 ꝑ ton of 2,000 ℔s."

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Continues inactive, and nominal in price.

HIDES—Are less active, the advanced prices claimed checking operations. Prime Buenos Ayres are quoted at 23c.; Rio Grande at 22c.; and Orinoco at 21c. ꝑ ℔., usual credit. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 214,542, against 73,795 same time in 1857, and 83,135 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate for last year's crop, at 4½c.@9c. ꝑ ℔. Old are still inquired for by speculators at about previous rates. The range of prices is from 2c.@3c. ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Appears quiet, at former quotations, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit. In Philadelphia, Pig metal is in limited demand at unchanged figures. A moderate inquiry exists for manufactured Iron at old prices.

LEAD—Pig is held above the views of buyers and is inactive. Other kinds are in limited demand at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ꝑ M.

LEATHER—The receipts of sales do not equal the requirements of buyers,—and to the influence of this circumstance, together with the advance in hides, we may ascribe the improvement in prices of sole leather,—all descriptions are about one cent ꝑ ℔. dearer than on Friday last. French Calf Skins are salable and steady at $1@$1 10 for 20-℔.; $1@$1 05 for 25 ℔.; 95c.@$1 for 30-℔.; and 85c.@90c. for 40-℔. English Salted Sheep Skins continue quiet at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

LUMBER—The trade in Box Lumber is pretty brisk, mainly for export to Australia, at $17@$18 ꝑ M. feet. Eastern Timber is attracting more attention, and is held with greater confidence. The range of prices for Eastern Pine and Spruce, by the cargo, is from $10 50@$14 ꝑ 1,000 feet. Other kinds of Lumber and Timber are quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—The demand is still restricted by the advanced prices claimed. New-Orleans, 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 21c.@22c. ꝑ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German wrought, 5½c.@5¾c.; Clinch, 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and in demand at $3 75@$3 87½c. ꝑ 280 ℔s. Spirits do. is quiet but steady, at 47c., cash, ꝑ gallon. Tar ranges from $2@$2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ꝑ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is salable and firm at $1 45@$1 47½ for common, ꝑ 310 ℔s., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $3 50@$5 50 for White and Pale, ꝑ 280 ℔s.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $35@$37 ꝑ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is inactive, yet steady, at 51c.@53c. ꝑ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, but is still quoted at $1 20@$1 22½ ꝑ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale, at 67c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30 ꝑ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ꝑ gallon, and $3@$3 12½ ꝑ basket. Palm Oil, 8¼c. ꝑ ℔. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ꝑ gallon. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is firm at 56c.@58c., cash, ꝑ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Feb. 22.—Sperm—There is a moderate demand, and transactions for the week include sales of 1,140 bbls., in parcels, for manufacturing, principally at $1 25 ꝑ gallon, one lot bringing equal to about $1 24. Whale—There have been no transactions in Whale in this market, although we hear that 54c. has been offered and refused.—*Whalemen's Ship List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ꝑ ton; Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ꝑ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 365 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and drooping, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ꝑ ℔. Lard is moderately sought after at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 50 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ꝑ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@8½c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$4 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SALT—We have no receipts or sales to report. Prices are nominal: Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 15@$1 35 for fine, ꝑ sack; Turks Island, 18½c. ꝑ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6½c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ꝑ ℔.

SHOT—Drop, 6¼c.; Buck, 6½c. ꝑ ℔.

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@12½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ꝑ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¾c.@7c. ꝑ ℔.

SPICES—Are in fair request at advancing prices. No. 1 Nutmegs at 62½c.@65c.; Mace, 45c.; Cassia, in mats, 29c.@30c.; Pepper, 8½c.@8¾c., in bond, and 9c. free; Pimento, 7c. free; Cloves, 8c.; Race Ginger, 5c.@5½c. ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is tame, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 350 hhds., in lots, at 5½c.@6¾c. for New-Orleans; and 5c.@5½c. ꝑ ℔. for Cuba; with 160 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $5 12½@$5 44 ꝑ 100 ℔s., 3 and 4 months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in active request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—The advanced prices claimed by holders check transactions. We quote Straits at 28c.@29c.; Banca at 29c.@30c. ꝑ ℔.; Plates at $9 25@$9 50 for I. C. Coke, and $11 08@$11 33 for ⅓ X; Terne at $8 75 for Coke, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Charcoal, ꝑ box.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at prices within our range. Polar, 80c.@85c.; Ochotsk, small, at 75c.; N. W. Coast at 70c.@75c., and South Sea at 45c.@50c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., cash, ꝑ gallon, closing heavily.

ZINC—Sheet, 9c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ꝑ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ꝑ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5½d. ꝑ bushel; Resin, 2s. ꝑ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ꝑ tc. and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d. @20s. ꝑ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d. @4s. 9d. ꝑ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ꝑ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: a Norwegian bark to Stettin or Cronstadt, Cotton at 1c.; a Neapolitan brig to Constantinople, Rum, 4½c. ꝑ gallon; a schooner, 198 tons, to Arecibo, P. R., and back, 40c. and $3; one to Matanzas and back, Molasses, $3 25, under deck; and a bark to Rio and back, on private terms.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week has been large, and generally of a good quality. The market was brisk, but prices did not advance beyond those of the week previous. Among the offerings, which amounted to 1,400 head, there were a number of extra ones from Chester County, and which were sold at from $10@$10 25. The sales were from $7@$8@$9@$9 50@$10 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SHEEP—This market was quite active, the demand being about equal to the supply. 4,000 head were disposed of at from $3@$4 50 ꝑ head, according to quality and condition.

HOGS—We have no change to note in this market, either in price or the number offered. 2,800 head were sold at from $6@$6 75 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COWS—This market was rather dull, and only 250 head were sold, at from $30@$45 for Milch Cows, and from $18@$28 for Dry Cows.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Lessee and Sole Director ... B. Ullman
FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock,
Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with new scenery, new dresses, new properties, increased chorus, orchestra and ballet.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will appear for the first time as the Princess, thus making the cast perfect in every respect.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the last time in his great *rôle* of Bertram.
FRIDAY— ROBERT LE DIABLE.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, DUCY BARRE, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, FORMES.
The sale of seats for "Robert" commences this morning.
Saturday— CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
CARD.
The Director, being determined to offer to the patrons of the Cheap Opera nights attractions equal to those given on the regular nights, announces for Saturday the first performance of
ERNANI, [illegible]
on which occasion [illegible]
MADAME D'ANGRI [illegible]
will make her first appearance as Charles the Fifth.
The other *rôles* by
LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
The sale of seats for "Ernani" commences on Friday.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1858.
For the last time this season, TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Mr. Mildmay Mr. Wheatleigh | Capt Hawksly Mr. Jordan
Mrs Sternhold ... Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with the never failing comedy of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Aldwinkle ... Mr Burnett | Paul ... Mr. Peters
Diggory, his great character ... Mr. Jefferson
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. BURNETT, Stage Manager, when Three Capital Pieces will be performed. Box sheet now open. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ... Sole Lessee.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 25.
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince ... Master C. Sherwood
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.
CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

DR. VALENTINE.
DR. VALENTINE.
DR. VALENTINE.
HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
MOZART HALL.
MOZART HALL.
MOZART HALL.
Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his rich, rare and racy entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GUILMETTE
CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERT
Will take place at
Dodworth's Room, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets, $1.
To be had at the music stores.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear as Jessie Brown, in
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
in three acts founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by Mr.
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who will appear in the play in the character of the Nena Sahib.
In pursuing with fidelity the promise made to the public on the production of "The Poor of New-York," to maintain a succession of new dramatic works illustrative of concurrent events and affording pictures of the times, the management present "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," as a subject of unusual interest, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and from the opportunity it affords of representing pictorially those scenes where this great struggle is going on, and acquainting the audience with details of costume, of manners and of life in Hindostan, which cannot be so readily or so agreeably learned from any source as from the stage.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama, in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor ... D. Bourcicault
Achmet, his Valkeel ... Grosvenor
Randal McGregor, Captain in the 78th Highlanders, Lester
Georgie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 3d Regiment ... A. H. Davenport
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment .. Blake
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment ... T. B. Johnston
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment ... Sloan
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Feroshes and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell ... Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children ... Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant ... Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice ... Miss Mary Gannon.
Who has kindly consented to play this part at the request of the author.
Mary ... Miss Orton.
Ladies amongst the besieged families.
ACT I.—PEACE.
Scene 1—The Bungalow, or country house of Mrs. Campbell, near Lucknow, with distant view of the city and the Goomtee River ... Riviere.
Home in India—Tiffin—Achmet, the spy of the Nena Sahib—The scum and the wave—Jessie Brown and her two lovers—The foster sister—The first gleam of war—Randall McGregor and the intercepted letter—The project of the Rajah of Bithoor to surprise the Bungalo—The escape of the spy and the appearance of Rev. David Blount—Randal leaves the defence of the Bungalo to the chaplain—His conscientious scruples—A struggle between conscience and courage.
Scene 2.—Exterior of the Bungalo by Night—Isherwood. Cassidy's discovery—Sweenie reconnoiters—Jessie and Geordie—The foster brother and sister—The heart's reproof—A tale of "Auld Lang Syne."
Scene 3.—Mrs. Campbell's chamber in the Bungalo—Distant view of Lucknow by Night—The Fort and the Goomtee River.—The night of the outbreak—The terror of Amy—Randal's promise to rescue—"The McGregor has gien his word, hele tak' it up"—The sudden appearance of the Nena Sahib—The child in peril—Jessie's rescue—The attack of the Hindoos, under Nena Sahib, upon the Bungalo—The dispatch—Geordie McGregor's first fight—"Be brenches"—Jessie's prayer—The Chaplain and Jessie recall the failing courage of the soldier—Sweenie's pluck and Jessie's sacrifice—The ruse—Sweenie escapes—The attempt to blow up the bridge—Geordie falls—The signal guns from Lucknow—"Geordie McGregor is not a coward!"
ACT II.—A court and hall within a Hindoo Temple in Lucknow—The prisoners—The massacre of Cawnpore—The divan of the Nena—His attempt to make Geordie counsel his brother Randal to surrender—Jessie's view of the case—Her doom—Geordie yields to save her life—The letter—Jessie fears that Geordie will sign his infamy—Dares not speak to him, but recollects how to address his heart—Through the melody of auld Scotland, she sings:
Oh, why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the sea?
Oh, why left I my hame,
In the auld country, &c.
The welcome visitors from the infernal regions—The mine and countermine—Cassidy's tongue nearly loses him his head—The Nena and Jessie—"Oh, where have ye been a' the day my boy Jammie"—The dark road of escape—The underground railroad sometimes good for white folks—Randal and Blount and a flag of truce come to exchange prisoners—The cruelty of the Nena—His defence of the revolt—The letter in Gaelic—Geordie attempts to insure Jessie's escape at the sacrifice of his life—The vengeance of the Nena—"Swing their bodies to the minaret of the Temple, beside their flag of truce"—Blount in despair, "Hang me too!"—His desire "to be counted in"—The seizure of Achmet—a Hindoo Guy Fawkes—He is bound with the cords destined to execute Jessie—The escape by the mine—The striking of the clock of the mosque—Achmet's doom.
ACT III.—The Residency—The Redan—The fort forming the out-post work of the Residency—Dawn of day—Distant View of the Encampment and Trenches of the Rebel Force—Riviere. Tableau—The besieged—The last ration—No hope of relief—Jessie in distress—The attack and the repulse—The last hope gone—The prayer of the women to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Sepoys—The terrible recollection of Cawnpore—The desperate alternative—Suicide before dishonor—The enemy approach—The terrible defence of the women and children from the hands of the barbarians—Jessie's dream—"Nae, I'm nae creamin—it's the slogan o' the Highlands—Help! help! help! at last!"—The incredulity of the men—The nearer approach of the foe—"To the guns, men, to the guns—Another hour and we are all saved!"—The distant pibroch of the Seventy-eighth Highlands is heard—"The Campbells are coming"—Havelock forces his way into the city—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot"—The column of the Highland infantry carries the Redan and rescues its brave defenders. Tableau.
Entirely new music has been composed for this piece, including a Scotch Medley Overture by Mr. J. P. Cooke, who has been engaged to conduct.
In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies:
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Charlie is my Darling."
"Oh, Why left I my Hame."
"My Boy Tammie."
"Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot Ye."
"Auld Robin Gray."
The performance will conclude with the farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
NOTICE.—On and after Feb. 22, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
After which, THE SWISS COTTAGE.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
Will be acted, a play in four parts, entitled
JEAN REMY.
To be followed by the Drama of
LAFITTE.
To conclude with the Drama, entitled the
BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1858.
Last week of EPH HORN in New York.
Serious and heart-rending ballad,
"GEORGE'S GROVE," ... EPH HORN
To conclude with
TEN MINUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STARTLING NOVELTY.—Something Picturesque and Brilliant.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE SCARLET LETTER; Or, THE ELFIN CHILD, a romantic Drama, in a prologue and three acts, dramatized by G. L. Aiken, Esq., from Hawthorne's celebrated novel. Little Pearl, the Elfin Child, Little Cordelia Howard; Rev. Mr Dimmesdale, Mr. G. C. Howard; Hester Prynne, Mrs. G. C. Howard. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 44th performance of the extraordinarily successful PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH. THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, &c., the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND Classical Matinée will be given at Spingler Institute, Union-square, at 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. A Quartet by Haydn, a Trio by Beethoven, and an Ottetto by Mendelssohn, will be played.
Tickets $1—to be obtained at the door and at the music stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
GOLD WATCHES—all styles for GENTLEMEN,
Beautiful GOLD WATCHES for LADIES,
LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
PLAIN and CHASED GOLD RINGS.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, Keys and Seals, Studs, Sleeve-buttons, Gold Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles and Lockets. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the [illegible] Repository, 804 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Gulliver—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. Still Waters Run Deep—The Spectre Bridegroom.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Golden Farmer—The Red Gnome—Swiss Cottage—Flying Dutchman.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Jean Remy—Lafitte—The Blacksmith of Ghent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Maid of the Warpath—Afternoon—The Scarlet Letter.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool	Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg	March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool	March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and due at Halifax, with three days' later news from Europe, had not been heard from at 10 o'clock last night.

We publish this morning some additional European news from our files by the *Arago*. The debate in the English Parliament on the Refugee Question and Lord Palmerston's new Conspiracy Bill, is very interesting. It is to be noticed that the bill itself contains no objectionable feature; it simply proposes to make a felony of what hitherto has been only a misdemeanor—namely, conspiracy to commit murder. But John Bull, always slow to change his "institutions," or admit that they can be improved, is still slower to do so at the semblance of foreign dictation. Napoleon's apology for those addresses of his army, which were published in the *Moniteur*, will doubtless go far to appease the wrath of the English nation at the insults they have received, and may facilitate the Premier in passing his conspiracy bill; but it is quite apparent that the measure does not altogether coincide with popular sentiment. The French dispatches upon the Refugee Question will also be found in our columns this morning. The removal of M. Billault from the office of the French Ministry of Interior is regarded as significant of the determined purpose of Napoleon to perfect his system of repressive measures. Gen. Espinasse, the successor of M. Billault, is a military man, and in addition to being called Minister of Interior, he will also be known as Minister of Public Safety. It is feared that this is only one of the means that will be adopted to bring the French nation under a military despotism.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the motion of Mr. Green, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to make the Kansas bill the special order for to-day, was taken up, and after amending it by substituting Monday, it was passed. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, resumed his remarks in reply to Mr. Johnson, when he was interrupted by the latter gentleman, who disclaimed any intention of impugning Mr. Bell's motives or private character. Mr. Bell still contended that the attack was most offensive, and proceeded further to justify his course as Senator. Mr. Johnson rejoined, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned. The House postponed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812, till the third Monday in March, and then in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, discussed Lecompton until the adjournment.

Various matters of interest came up before the State Legislature yesterday, which will be found noticed in our telegraphic summary of proceedings. Extended notices of various important measure will be found in our Albany letter.

A case growing out of the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns in Boston some years since, was yesterday decided at Dedham, Mass., by the Supreme Court. William H. Ela sued Mayor Smith and General Edmands, for personal injuries received at the hands of the military on the occasion of the rendition, and the Jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

A discussion took place on Tuesday night, before a joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, on the question as to the propriety of appointing a Commission to investigate the subject of the proposed removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to Sandy Hook, and report thereon to the next Legislature. The matter excited much attention.

Eleven bodies from the wreck of the ship *John Milton* had been found drifted up on the south side of Long Island, a few miles west of Montauk Point. The ship is a total wreck.

Mayor Tiemann last night vetoed the resolution of the Common Council directing an application to the Legislature for authority to give a site for a building to the Woman's Hospital Association. The Mayor expresses his cordial sympathy with the institution and his hopes for its success; but he feels constrained, by reasons which will generally be deemed conclusive and satisfactory, to withhold his approbation from this measure.

After a long debate, the Board of Aldermen last night concurred with the Councilmen, to ask for a repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law. The tax levy was called up in the Board and a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the Councilmen was carried.

The Fire Marshal sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which there was a statement of the number of fires and alarms that occurred during the six months preceding Dec. 1, 1857, together with the causes, and some general remarks on the subject of fires. The total number of fires during the time named was 143. The alleged loss was $489,264. The amount of insurance was $1,287,012; and the amount paid was $316,626. The number of incendiary fires was 50, and the number of arrests on charges of arson was 19. The number of alarms was 129. In the remarks he states that the heaviest loss that has occurred was that of Bucklin & Crane, which amounted to $66,000. He refers to his former statements in relation to hot-air furnaces, and recommends for public building the use of hot-water pipes. Reference is made to the large number of vagrant boys as a cause of many of the fires in the upper part of the City. In conclusion, the Marshal names the principal causes of fires, and urges great caution of the use of matches and of burning fluids.

The General Markets yesterday were heavy and languid for Flour, which was more freely offered than it was required by purchasers. The home trade bought most. Grain was rather quiet, and prices did not vary remarkably. Cotton was in fair request at buoyant rates. Provisions were sparingly dealt in. Pork and Cut Meats favored buyers. Other articles were steady. Coffee attracted less attention and was less buoyant. The auction sale of Rio did not result very satisfactorily. Sugars and Molasses were inactive,—parties disagreeing about prices. Teas and Rice were freely inquired for at very full quotations. Other branches of trade presented no noticeable change. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 542.

The Cattle Market opened at about ½c. ℘ lb. advance yesterday morning, under the impression that there was a short supply; but the actual numbers in becoming known, with some new arrivals in the forenoon, weakened prices, and after a gradual decline during the day, the yards were barely cleared at nightfall, the closing rates being about the same as on the preceding Wednesday. The total City receipts of beef cattle for the week number 2,657, against 3,143 the weekly average of last year. The general good quality and weight this week, the large number of persons too poor to purchase animal food, and the Lenten fast, so far diminishes the current demand for meat, that 2,500 fair beef cattle per week, is all that is now needed.

The New Police Law.

It is always much easier, in public as well as in private affairs, to say what ought to be done, than to find the ways and means of doing it. Everybody acknowledges that the Police Department of this City ought to be kept entirely aloof from party politics;—but no mode of accomplishing this desirable result has yet been discovered which satisfies the sentiment of the public at large. Under the reign of Mayor Wood the Police became so completely and notoriously the mere instrument of political partisanship, that the State authority interfered and assumed the control of that branch of the City Government. No one can doubt that this was a gross violation of the spirit, though it was ingeniously kept within the letter, of the State Constitution;—and it was certainly an invasion of the right of the people of the City to control their own domestic affairs. But the magnitude of the evil half reconciled the public to the objectionable remedy proposed, and in spite of the sharp hostility with which the new law was received, and of the unfortunate mistakes made in the selection of the Commission, it is universally conceded that the present Police is a very great improvement upon that which it superseded.

The foundation for reform has now been laid, and the Legislature may safely, therefore, make such modifications in the Police Law as shall make it more acceptable to our citizens. We are glad to see that Senator Diven has introduced a bill in the Legislature to amend the present law,—especially in regard to the manner of appointing the Police Commissioners. The main feature of the bill, so far as we can understand its provisions from the telegraphic report, is that members are hereafter to be *elected*, in such manner as to give the political majority and minority an equal number. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are to be *ex officio* members of the Board, but are to have no vote except in certain specified cases:—and the counties of Richmond and Westchester are excluded from the district. The power of filling vacancies is assigned to the Governor, until 1860. After that time it is vested in the Board of Supervisors.

The main result of this bill, if enacted, will be to transfer to the people of New-York and Brooklyn the power of appointing, under certain restrictions, their own Police Commissioners. This is certainly a very desirable object:—but we are not certain that the best course has been adopted for its attainment. The Police of a large City is so effective a weapon in party contests, that party leaders will always do everything in their power to secure the control of it:—and there would be great danger, if the Commissioners are made elective, that each party would put in nomination its most active and unscrupulous partisan leaders. And although each party might have an equal number in the Board, the necessity of some arrangement for the sake of action might lead to the most unprincipled and shameless bargaining for party objects.

It seems to us that the bill would be much better if it vested the appointment of the Commissioners—where it proposes to rest the power of filling vacancies—*in the Board of Supervisors*. Under the new charter that Board must be equally divided between the two principal parties of the City;—and the nature of its duties will render reasonably certain the selection of respectable and honorable men, rather than ultra partisans, to be members of it. The selection of Police Commissioners might very safely be intrusted to their discretion and sense of responsibility. The Sunday *Atlas*, in an article which we copied a few days ago, suggested the appointment of these Commissioners by the Judges of the local courts. This would be a very excellent and safe provision, though it would probably be less popular than the other.

The Mayor, last evening, approved the application of the Common Council for a repeal of the present Police Law. We take it for granted that a simple repeal, and restoration of the Police system to its old basis, is impossible. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor would assent to it, nor do the people of the City desire it. But if all will unite in seeking such changes as shall be advisable and safe, they can undoubtedly be obtained.

Our Monster Nuisance.

The first object which attracts the attention of foreign travelers in this country is the hotel bar-room of our great cities; the great, glaring, gaudy, spacious, brilliant apartment, with its marble floor, its gilded ceiling, and pictured walls, its large mirrors, bronzes, and candelabras, with its excited crowds either smoking or "taking something," very naturally makes a lasting impression on the minds of visitors, especially from England, and it is not surprising that they make such prominent mention of this peculiar institution of ours when they publish their travels. But foreigners make a very natural mistake in supposing that the hotel bar-room in our large cities is the common place of meeting for our own citizens. The people who frequent such places are either strangers or loose young men about town. It is not in New-York that the bar-room is our monster nuisance; it is in our national metropolis where the institution rises to this degree of magnitude. It is there a nuisance of the first order, and one which can only be abated by peaceably-inclined men resolving not to frequent it. It may be extremely difficult to do this in Washington, which has no other place of public resort where strangers can meet and transact their business, or exchange civilities; but if the well-disposed and all those who have a proper appreciation of the subject were to abstain from entering such places it would lead to the establishment of a public exchange, or a club-room of some kind, which would supersede the bar-room as a place of resort.

The greater part of the disgraceful rows which take place at the national capital have their origin in bar-rooms, where, under the excitement of drink, and the rowdy influences of the place, men are led to commit acts that are abhorrent to them in their sober moments.

The recent affair of Gen. Cullom and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, is a very striking illustration of the bar-room habits of Washington; and it exhibits in the most forcible manner the evils of the almost universal practice among all classes of our people of going up to the bar to "take something" on every possible occasion. Two or three Members of Congress, a Senator, and an ex-official of Congress, whose conduct happens to be undergoing an examination, go into the bar-room, like a party of drovers meeting at a country tavern, to take "an old-fashioned Kentucky drink." They are on perfectly friendly terms when they enter the bar-room, but the fumes of the old-fashioned-drink, or the atmosphere of "blue ruin" and "smashers" which surrounds them, has such an effect upon their temperaments that they fall into a quarrel, blows are struck, hard words are exchanged, and the next morning a challenge to deadly combat is sent and accepted. This was purely a bar-room fight, caused entirely by the influences of the place, and which would not have occurred if the parties had met elsewhere. And what a picture it represents of the half-civilized state of society at our national capital when a party of honorable gentlemen, the representatives of sovereign States, meet in a public bar-room, and while taking a "Kentucky drink" together fall to fighting like a parcel of savages or drunken coal-heavers!

Lent among the Merchants.

The shock of the golden earthquake is making itself felt, it would appear, in the conscience of the mercantile world, and for the first time in many years the season of Lent is kept with something of the ancient devotion by the business men of the busiest city of the New World. Beside the churches of the Roman and the Anglican communions, which are always open for worship at this time, many others of various denominations, and among them several which had long been left isolated and almost deserted witnesses of the City's growth, in the midst of the haunts of traffic and of the clamor of trade, are daily thronged at certain hours by men, who but a year ago would doubtless have found it impossible to snatch so much as a moment from the whirl of commercial warfare for the simple thought that such things were as churches, priests and prayers. Whatever else this phenomenon of metropolitan life may be held by clerk or layman to import, it proves at least the depth and reality of the check administered to the business activity of New-York by the panic and subsequent crash of the last Autumn. It speaks with unmistakeable emphasis of the numbers upon whom that sudden stoppage, midway in their full career of gain, brought home the stern substantial weight of the stakes that they were playing, and the startling risks of the game to which their life was given. Hundreds of active, vigorous men must have learned in the past six months, for the first time, to face the thought of ruin and disgrace for themselves, and for all whom they held dear; and for the first time must have seen in clear and bold relief the real nature of commercial gambling, the desperate chances which must forever make up the familiar experience of every man who lays his hand upon the terrible engine of commercial credit. It is not surprising that, with the reaction of passions so secret and so stormy as were excited by the events of the great financial crisis, many a man should find himself swept up out of his old and ordinary habits of thinking into unaccustomed regions of inward emotion, and that the temples of religion should be crowded now alike by the victims of so vast a disaster, and by those who escaped it, as in the old times, we are told, they were by the survivors of those tremendous plagues which ravaged Europe from the Levant to the Northern Ocean. But all these manifestations of individual sensibility carry us naturally on to the consideration of the great social disease by which all the commercial communities of the world have for the last few years been smitten, and which we can hardly hope to see cured in a day or an hour by the pious exercises of a single Lent or by the sharp experience of a single year of ruin.

When the London *Times*, some weeks ago, declared that the revelations which followed the downfall of certain great banking institutions in Great Britain proved the commercial system of England "rotten to the core," it touched the consciousness of the modern world. Such language of course must be taken with all due allowance for the necessary show of rhetoric; but it cannot be justly said to be in substance extravagant, when we recall the dismal lists of conspicuous mercantile names, whether of individuals or of firms, of banking companies or of incorporated trustees, which during the last twelve months and on both sides of the Atlantic have fallen from the height of honor and of respectability into the depths not of discredit only but of shame and infamy.

It would be as idle to imagine that anything like a complete exposure of the disorders engendered in high places by the "haste to be rich," has yet been made, as it would be unjust to conclude that commercial honesty and mercantile honor have become altogether things of the past. And the only sound inference which can be drawn from the events of 1857, was admirably expressed the other day by Mr. Warren, the English lawyer and author, now Recorder of Hull, in a charge to the Grand Jury of that prosperous city, when he said that the whole nation "really seemed to be surrounded by an atmosphere of commercial immorality and folly, which blunts and confuses the perceptions of right and wrong, and authorizes a different standard for judging the right between private personal transactions and affairs of business, and tends to resolve, very gently, culpability into misfortune, to convert the culprit into the victim." Truly as these remarks apply to England, they do not lose their force by crossing the Atlantic. The boundless enterprise and adventurous commerce of the United States have been vitiated in every direction by a reckless disregard of the moral laws which underlie all material facts. They have been cursed by all the immoral follies of the worship of success. Men have almost lost sight of those limits of human activity which are set in the restraints of character; and the downfall of a hundred prosperous enterprises may be not indirectly traced to the moral imbecility of the classes by whom they were conducted. For nothing is more certain at this day than that the misfortunes of the past Fall were brought upon the world by the timid incapacity rather than by the absolute material weakness of the financial classes. Men were hurt because they were frightened, and they were frightened because they had lost all sound confidence in one another. The banker distrusted his depositor, not because he knew his engagements to overlap his resources, but because he knew that the vast majority of business men, and himself among the number, habitually disregarded the strict laws of credit in the prosecution of their enterprises; and the depositor distrusted his banker for the same reason. A general conviction that recklessness had invaded all sorts of occupations and presided in all sorts of institutions, pervaded the public mind; and the fall of a single colossal establishment seemed the signal of chaos to men who knew upon how slight foundations of responsibility and discretion the whole edifice of credit rested.

Here is the fundamental weakness of our moneyed world—a weakness so wide-spread and universal as to make ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, any special attribution to any special mercantile class of particular recklessness in the pursuit of gain. The stock-jobbers of Wall-street, and the operators for the railways, are not "sinners above all the rest." The mania of the age diffuses itself through all ranks. The dealer in law, and the dealer in literature, the importer of silks and teas, and the manufacturer of cotton or steel, must each in his measure plead guilty to one or another form of the multifarious gambling. And the commercial catechumens of the present Lent are so far in the right way, that no return of activity to the marts and markets of mankind can afford us a sure guarantee of renewed and real prosperity; for, so long as the laws of nature hold their force, and the principles of equity and prudence stand firm, so long there can be no stable peace, and no orderly progress possible for a society which "trusts to luck," and recognizes no standard but success.

The spirit which is at work to assimilate the Exchange with the race-course, and the banking-house with the faro-table, has passed over already into the world of politics, and threatens us there with national convulsions vaster and more terrible than any crises of finance. And every honest merchant who can contribute the weight of his personal example to the support of sound commerce and of legitimate enterprise, may be assured that he is doing the work of a patriot, and is approving himself a statesman of far greater worth to his country than three-fourths of the noisy blunderers on whom that noble name is lavished by foolish parasites and ignorant partisans.

The Pride of New-Jersey.

It is a difficult business to complete a negotiation, where one of the parties to it bases his demands on his personal pride. Pride is a most stubborn, unreasoning and unreasonable feeling in individuals, and equally as perverse and hard to deal with in a State. It is a common observation, too, that those who have the least to be proud of, have generally the most pride. We do not, by any means, intend that this remark shall apply to our proud neighbor, New-Jersey, for she has a good deal to be proud of, viz.: a long strip of land, incapable of bearing anything but a few scrubby cedars, which the great and opulent State of New-York is desirous of using as a Quarantine station for the ships coming to her seaport. Very liberal and most respectful overtures have been made to New-Jersey to induce her to consent that her barren and otherwise worthless possession, called Sandy Hook, shall be used for this purpose, but New-Jersey tosses up her indignant head, and replies that she has too much State pride to consent to any arrangement of the kind, unless New-York will surrender up one of her entire counties as a salve to her wounded dignity.

The pride of New-Jersey has, we fear, been considerably inflated by an impression that the object desired of her must be had at any price; and she may adopt the policy of the Sybil, and double her pretensions on every new application we make to her. She now insists on Staten Island as an equivalent for the use of Sandy Hook, but next year she may claim Long Island in addition, and the next year, insist on the Island of New-York. There was a meeting at Trenton on Tuesday night, when our Quarantine Commissioners were heard by their counsel before a joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, in relation to this matter, and the people of New-Jersey were represented in opposition by Mr. Bradley, of Newark, who argued that the dignity of the State demanded that the proposals of New-York should be denied. Ex-Governor Pennington, one of the counsel of our Commissioners, did not appear to entertain a particularly amiable feeling towards his clients. He said he "had been so mad sometimes in reading Jersey items in the New-York papers, that he could have kicked the fellow who wrote them." But the Ex-Governor concluded his remarks before the Committee with the very just observation that, "If we do right, the d—l can't prevail against Jersey."

Very little good appears to have been effected by this last attempt to overcome the pride of New-Jersey, and the Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says:

> "We regard all this courtesy as ridiculous. The Committee have made up their mind, and there is no more prospect of their locating the Quarantine at Sandy Hook than there is of putting it at Jersey City. They ought to inform the Commissioners of their determination, and not put them to the expense of employing counsel."

It is evident, therefore, that the Commissioners must either adopt a more convincing line of argument, or else abandon the idea of removing Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

The Lecompton Meeting.—We understand that the call in circulation for a Lecompton meeting is being rapidly signed by influential and well-known names. The meeting will come off at an early day.

We hope the managers will not overlook our suggestion that Gen. Calhoun be invited to attend, and set forth the merits of the case. We are a little surprised to observe that some of the organs of the Administration considered our advice on this subject as proceeding from unfriendly motives. Poor Bennett, of course, took that view of the subject, for he is notoriously jealous of everything suggested by the Times. But we do not see why the *News* and the *Journal of Commerce* should have taken the matter in dudgeon. We certainly were sincere in our advice, and still think it well worthy the consideration of the parties interested in getting up this meeting.

Gen. Calhoun is the real author of the scheme for admitting Kansas which the Administration has adopted, and which this meeting is called to indorse. He is a man of ability, and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the President. He is, therefore, just the man to explain the subject, to refute the misrepresentations that are current concerning it, and to vindicate the Administration from the censure so lavishly heaped upon him. And there is certainly no man in the country who would draw a larger audience or be heard with more interest. We trust that by all means Gen. Calhoun will be invited.

Party Aspects of the Lecompton Movement.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article which we copied yesterday, protests against the attempt of the Administration to make the Lecompton Constitution the test of fidelity to the Democratic Party. It foresees from such a course the certainty of division and defeat and warns its political associates against the ruin they are bringing upon their own heads.

It is certainly very singular that the leaders of the Democratic Party should be so blind or so reckless as they appear, to the tendencies of public sentiment. They seem to lose all thought of policy as well as of justice, and to neglect the lessons of the past as well as the dictates of prudence and common sense. If the Washington *Union* is to be regarded as conclusive authority, no man will be allowed to remain in the Democratic Party who will not favor the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It is not pretended that any principle or platform of the party demands such adhesion,—the will of the President is the sole rule of faith and action in the matter. If the measure were one of evident justice, or overwhelming popularity with the country at large, such a requirement might possibly be enforced. But it is notoriously tainted with fraud, and it has no cordial supporters beyond the narrow circle of those who are to be directly benefited by its success.

The hope of the President is that the whole subject will disappear from the political field, as soon as Kansas is admitted. He may or may not be correct in this expectation; but in either case it is not easy to see what he or his party is to gain by the remorseless ostracism, which he is inclined to put in force, of every Democrat who does not concur in the wisdom of his course. If he should be mistaken, and Kansas matters, or questions growing out of them, should continue to occupy the public mind, he will certainly encounter the open and effective opposition of the Democrats whom he now ejects from the party. And even if the Kansas contest should come to an end, he will find that the enmities he is now creating will embarass him very seriously upon other questions.

It is impossible to see any good result which can follow this official crusade against Anti-Lecompton Democrats—while the Richmond *Enquirer* points out very clearly and forcibly the disastrous consequences which it will certainly entail upon the Democratic Party.

Southern Objections to Reorganizing the Supreme Court.—The *Carolina Daily Times* of Saturday last denounces with all the energy of chivalric wrath Senator Seward's proposition to give the Free States their due weight in the United States Supreme Court, and bestows upon us for favoring that scheme a shower of unsavory epithets.

It is not hard to understand why that paper opposes Mr. Seward's bill; for, when an act of justice is rendered, the party at whose expense it is performed seldom admires the transaction. That the South has an undue share of the Judges is not denied, and that she should willingly consent to yield her advantage was not expected. It does not, therefore, surprise us to find our Southern cotemporary commending the defeat of the measure to the "close perception and unflinching duty of every Southern Senator."

The *Carolina Times* refers to the gross inequality in the construction of the Court, which we have shown to exist in favor of the South, and says:

> "Here is the point; not 'speed or efficiency,' but simply power, aggressive and insulting power, based on a population of varied morals, and possessing of these even little, that Seward and the party represented by the Black Republican Times desire this scheme's success."

That paper is correct in assuming that "speed and efficiency," however desirable in themselves, constitute but subordinate objects in the proposed change. The North demands only the measure of "power" which is justly due to its representative population. The fling at the "morals" of the Free States we can afford to disregard. It is no "aggressive" or "insulting" power we seek. The aggression and insult belong to that section which insists upon keeping what it is not entitled to.

But enough for the present. The period may not have fully arrived when the North will assert its just claims in this regard; nor is it distant. We do not seek to invade any constitutional right, or to perpetuate any injustice. But what our relative weight in the Confederacy gives, it certainly cannot be aggressive to claim.

The White Feather.—There appears to be a general disposition to accuse General Harney of showing the white feather in not accepting the challenge of Colonel Sumner. But, if that is to be the way whenever a man refuses to fight, no one will have the courage to decline a challenge. We do not know enough about the nature of the difficulty between these two officers to enable us to express any opinion in relation to the matter, and, until something more shall be known, it can hardly be considered proper to accuse the challenged gentleman of cowardice. It is a question for military men to settle, and, if General Harney has behaved improperly for an officer, he will not find his position a very comfortable one. Colonel Sumner is a native of Rutland, in Massachusetts, he is a second cousin of Hon. Charles Sumner, and was in the army during the war of 1812.

Rents in the City.—The financial panic of the last Fall has not as yet very sensibly affected real estate. Sales are constantly made, though not to as large an amount, yet at quite as high prices, as usual. Rents of dwelling-houses are no lower,—and the number of desirable dwellings for small families which are offered to rent is less than hitherto. Desirable places for business command the ordinary prices, but the marble palaces built for business purposes do not rent for more than two-thirds of the rates which they commanded a year ago. There is a great lack of desirable dwellings for persons of moderate means, and it is felt quite as sensibly this last year as ever before.

> The New-York Times recently gave a graphic description of the hanging of a negro woman at Alexandria, D. C., from a special correspondent, but unfortunately for the paper the hanging did not come off and the woman is still alive. Such misfortunes will occasionally occur.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Will the Albany *Journal* be good enough to state that no such description ever appeared in the New-York Times? It was published, we believe, in the columns of one of our neighbors, who afterwards aided in circulating the statement of a Virginia paper which attributed it to the Times.

Academy of Music.

The last performance of "Don Giovanni" attracted a good audience, although not so crowded as the merits of the occasion demanded. It was an excellent performance in every respect; all the artists being in good voice, and more than good spirits, particularly Herr Formes, whose comic acting was immense.

Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given on Friday, for the last time. These important works are being cleared away for the purpose of making room for the "Huguenots," which will be produced on a scale of unusual magnificence on Friday of next week.

On Saturday there will be a performance of Verdi's "Ernani," in which the principal artists will appear. Mme. D'Angri is the *Don Carlos.*

Dr. Guilmette's Concert.—Dr. Guilmette, one of our most accomplished baritones, gives an attractive concert to-night, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. The novelty of the occasion is a quartette by Mr. W. H. Fry, a native composer of rare merit. Miss Anne Milner, Mr. Henry Cooper, the great violinist, and other eminent artists are in the programme. Dr. Guilmette's concert will be the most interesting of the season.

Brougham's Benefit.—Mr. John Brougham takes his benefit and makes his last appearance to-night at Burton's Theatre. He has provided a fine and curious bill for the occasion. Mr. Brougham deserves every favor that can be shown to him by the public.

A Theatrical Journal.—We have to announce, on the authority of no less a person than the *Nena Sabib*, the advent of a new competitor in the field of journalism. But, as our fresh rival proposes to go back to first principles, aud to ignore the art of printing, and as it will, moreover, be strictly an *evening publication*, we are not seriously alarmed at the prospect before us. At Wallack's Theatre, last night, after the curtain fell upon the red fire and the victorious shouts of the "Relief of Lucknow," Mr. Dion Bourcicault was called for most vehemently by the delighted audience, and particularly by the army of Caledonians who filled the gallery. In responding to this appeal, the author-actor, after apologizing for the necessity which had been laid upon him of filling so odious a *rôle* as that of the assassin of Cawnpore, went on to say that the "Relief of Lucknow" was but the second of a series of pieces on the news of the day, of which the "Poor of New-York" was the first, and announced the preparation and speedy production of a drama entitled "Brigham Young, or the Revolt of the Harem." The idea is perhaps not strictly "legitimate," but if we are to judge by the reception of the first two numbers, this new "nocturnal" is likely to have a brilliant and successful career.

City Taxes.—The daily receipts at the Tax Receiver's Office have been quite variable during the past ten days. The largest amount received in one day was $13,397 88, and the smallest amount $1,899 12. The aggregate of receipts thus far, including yesterday, from the time the books were opened, is $6,649,466 10. As the tax levy requires that $8,056,908 55 shall be raised, there remains yet to be paid nealy one million and a half of dollars. Upon all payments made since the 1st of January a charge at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been exacted. Judging from the present daily receipts it is estimated that it will be necessary to transfer over one million of dollars of unpaid taxes to Bureau of Arrears for collection.

☞ Hon. C. F. Crosby's funeral was attended yesterday morning by a large concourse of relatives and friends at the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street, of which, previous to his removal from this City, he was an active member. The religious exercises were conducted by Chancellor Ferris and Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and the remains were then taken to Greenwood. Mr. Crosby died at the residence of Mr. James Brown, and his body was removed to the mansion of his father in Rutgers-place, from which the funeral procession started yesterday. Among those present at the Church were Ex-Governor Clark, Senator Kelley, and others who had been associated with Mr. Crosby in public life.

Spanish Coin.—What antiquarian has seen a Spanish quarter, or shilling, or six-penny piece recently? The Act of Congress declaring that they should be received by Government at their present reduced valuation, and recoined into American currency, was approved Feb. 21, 1857—only a year ago,—and since then they have disappeared almost entirely. By the operation we are saved the old half-penny shave on each eighth of a dollar.

Alleged Libel.—Thomas N. Carr, who is charged by Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, with libelous statements regarding his official conduct, was arrested yesterday. He gave bail before Justice Quackenbush to answer the charge.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans presented at the French Court by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, 1858: Mr. Murphy, American Minister at the Hague, N. Y.; Mrs. Murphy, Miss Estes, Mr. Murphy, Jr., Mr. Murphy, Jr., Mr. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Lewis, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Halsey, Mr. Redfield, Mr. Carr, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Henrique, all of New-York; Major Johnson, Miss Johnson, Cincinnati; Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Kentucky; Mr. Anderson, Mr. Egelston, Virginia; Mr. Wilkin, Minnesota; Mrs. Jared Sparks, Mr. Pickman, Mrs. Pickman, Mrs. Silsbee, Massachusetts; Mr. Haigh, South Carolina; Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Gibson.

A pamphlet is about to be published in Paris, in which it will be proved that the Emperor Napoleon is descended from the royal line of France. The idea was first encouraged by Napoleon I., and now, it is said, the pedigree has been very completely made out.

A schoolmaster in Killingly, Ct., was, last week prosecuted for punishing a scholar, but the popular sympathy was with him; the complaint was withdrawn, and the citizens held a public meeting to sustain him.

Percival, the poet, left a valuable library, which Dr. J. L. Jenckes, administrator upon his estate, proposes to put in possession of the State of Wisconsin, if the Legislature adopt the necessary steps to secure it.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, we learn by the last European mail, had arrived in London. His unexpected visit, in the present critical state of Anglo-French relations, had given rise to considerable anxiety.

The Frattingham portrait of Washington, purchased by public subscription by citizens of Charlestown, Mass., was presented by them to the City Government on the 22d inst., with appropriate ceremonies.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has appropriated $400 for a sword to be presented to Gen. Inglis, the defender of Lucknow. The General is a native of Nova Scotia.

Chief Justice Nelson, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, has become insane, and is removed to the McLean Asylum.

The printers of Buffalo have held a public meeting to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Thomas M. Foote.

A lady in Bethel, Vt., last week gave birth to three children, and another, in the town of Huntington, gave birth to four, two boys and two girls.

Some three weeks since, in the town of Johnston, Penn., a couple were married just three hours after one of the parties had buried a parent.

Rev. Henry H. Jessup and wife, Missionaries of the American Board, sailed from Boston, on Tuesday, for Smyrna.

Herman Melville, Esq., author of *Typee*, has been lecturing in Salem, Mass.

The Bar of Philadelphia have passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Kane.

Thomas W. Ward, Esq., of Boston, formerly Treasurer of Harvard College, is dangerously ill.

Rev. Henry Giles is lecturing before the St. Patrick Society in Montreal.

Obituary.

Cooperstown papers announce the death of Mr. Cutler Field, a prominent lawyer and politician of Otsego County, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Field has resided latterly in this City, but died at Cooperstown while on a professional visit.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Shall Quarantine be Located at Sandy Hook? The New-York Quarantine Commissioners Before the New-Jersey Legislature—Argument on the Application for the Appointment of a Board of Commissioners by New-Jersey.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

Yesterday evening the Joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature to which was referred the matter of the application for the appointment of a Legislative Commission to investigate and report on the advisability of the removal of the Quarantine ground from Staten Island to Sandy Hook, sat in the Assembly Chamber of the capitol at Trenton to hear arguments *pro* and *con*. The proposal to locate the Quarantine at Sandy Hook has as is doubtless well known, elicited a vast amount of indignant opposition from the people of Monmouth County, of which that barren point of land forms a part, and has met with more or less disfavor from perhaps a majority of all the people of the State. The predominant feeling at present, though probably adverse to the contemplated change, is by no means unanimous, and seems far from being resolute. Judging by the sentiments of the Legislature, there are three separate opinions prevalent in regard to the matter. Some do not hesitate to assert the necessity for the removal. Among these are to be found especially the people of Hudson County, and all those who, living say within twenty miles of New-York, do business there daily, or depend on New-York for the sale of their manufactures or produce. Others, and among these the Monmouth people are the most conspicuous, protest against the measure with an energy that savors of virulence. The third party, whilst they abstain from committing themselves either for or against the change, deem the appointment of a Board of Commissioners on behalf of New Jersey, as but a simple act of courtesy to New-York, and consequently favor the application of the New-York Quarantine Commission, though they are by no means backward in attributing to New-York, in her proceedings thus far in the matter, an assumption of superiority utterly unwarrantable, and an insolence of conduct in the highest degree insufferable.

The Committee before whom the subject was discussed last night is composed of the following members: C. V. CLICKENER, Hudson County, Chairman; W. W. HENDRICKSON, Monmouth County, and Mr. BOWEN, Ocean County, Senators; Messrs. SALTERS, Ocean County, WALLING of Monmouth, VAN HORN of Hudson, KIRKPATRICK of Essex, and PRICE of Union, Assemblymen. They met at half-past seven o'clock, when Senator CLICKENER took the chair. The apartment was soon filled up with members and parties interested. Among the latter were Messrs. BOWNE, HALL and BENSON, the New-York Commissioners, by whom the application is made, and Mr. MINTURN, (of the firm of MINTURN, GRINNELL & Co.,) who represented that portion of the New-York shipping interest which prefers that the Quarantine should be retained where it now is.

The Quarantine Commissioners were represented by Mr. O. S. HALSTED and Ex-Governor PENNINGTON; the opposition by Mr. J. S. BRADLEY. Mr. O. S. HALSTED, Jr., rose to open the case for the Commissioners.

Mr. SALTERS suggested the propriety of limiting the speakers as to time, and moved that they be confined to half an hour each.

Mr. HALSTED hoped no such restraint would be imposed, inasmuch as he had to open the case on its merits, and would necessarily be compelled to refer to documents, which would require more time than would otherwise be needed.

Gov. PENNINGTON hoped the opening Counsel would be allowed an hour.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK hoped that the motion to limit the opening Counsel to half an hour would not be pressed.

Mr. BOWEN thought that it would be unreasonable to require the Committee to sit till 11 o'clock at night, and would propose as a compromise that the opening Counsel have 40 minutes.

Mr. HALSTED said he was willing to be interrupted at any time the Committee might see fit.

Mr. SALTERS accepted Senator BOWEN's amendment, and insisted that it be put to the vote.

Mr. PRICE did not think it would be treating the gentlemen courteously to restrict them even to 40 minutes. He was of opinion that if an hour were required to open the argument it ought to be given.

Mr. SALTERS hoped the motion to limit the opening to forty minutes would be put.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK said he was compelled to object to that.

The Chairman put the motion to confine the opening speakers to forty minutes each, and it was carried by 5 to 3.

Mr. HALSTED accordingly proceeded. He appeared, he said, as the counsel for the State of New-York, represented here by her Commissioners, appointed for the removal of her Quarantine station, and duly authorized to negotiate with New-Jersey for a permanent location for a *joint* Quarantine a Sandy Hook. If he said anything which might be deemed unwarranted, he would be glad to be interrupted and corrected, for he was not willing to allow his position as a mere lawyer to place him where he might be subjected to the invidious reflection that his better judgment was warped or contracted by his retainer. Although the subject had been before the people for a long period of time, and discussed from all points of view by the omnipotent scribblers and penny-a-liners, backed by the eloquence of the barroom orators and pot-house politicians, he was forced to say that no question within his memory was ever before the Legislature, involving so much of interest and importance to the State, that had been so studiously, so thoroughly misrepresented, or so ignorantly misunderstood, from the commencement to the end, as this had been. How did the State of New-York and their Commissioners stand here? The eighth section of the act under which those Commissioners were appointed provided that, "if they deem it expedient to establish the Quarantine station at a place within the territorial limits of the State of New-Jersey, are hereby authorized to make application to the Legislature of that State for the passage of such an act as shall confer the necessary jurisdiction, and to negotiate with the authorities for the same." Under that act the Commissioners came before the New-Jersey Legislature, and presented a memorial dated January 21, 1858, in which, among other things, it was set forth that "Sandy Hook is universally conceded to possess every advantage and requirement for a Quarantine site, and New-York asks New-Jersey that she will consent that this portion of her territory may be applied for the uses of a Quarantine station for the port and harbor of New-York." Now, that term "harbor," included all that belonged to New-York, and New-Jersey bounded the harbor of New-York as well as New-York itself. "She does not ask New-Jersey," the memorial proceeded, "to surrender or transfer her sovereignty over that part of her State, but, on the contrary, she wishes it to remain subject to the sovereign rights of the State of New-Jersey." So far, there was nothing in that memorial that the most hostile New-Jersey man could object to. All that New-York asked was that she might use Sandy Hook for a Quarantine establishment, and all that the Commissioners asked was the passage of a law (a draft of which he read) conferring on the Governor of New-Jersey, with the consent of the Senate, the power to appoint Commissioners to investigate the propriety of locating the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and instructing those Commissioners to report the result of their deliberations to the next Legislature. Mr. HALSTED proceeded to exhibit in detail the reasons why this application should be acceded to. He showed that New-York has been doing Quarantine duty for both herself and New-Jersey, and argued that if New-York were to establish a Quarantine for herself, exclusively beyond the boundaries of New-Jersey, New-Jersey could not occupy Sandy Hook as a Quarantine, because the fee simple of Sandy Hook at this hour was in the United States. It was originally part and parcel of the estate of the proprietors. It went from the proprietors to the HARTSHORNE family, and from them by two different deeds to the United States, and the New-Jersey Legislature, by an act of March 12, 1846, vested in the United States jurisdiction over Sandy Hook, for the public purposes of said United States. The counsel proceeded to argue the question of the advisability of the change to Sandy Hook, at length. He contended that the removal would conduce to the promotion of the interests of both States, and compared those Jerseymen who opposed it to the dog in the manger, who would not let the oxen eat the hay, and could not eat it himself. Such a dog, he declared, must have been a mongrel cur. No thorough-bred bull or terrier would have been caught in such a position. Now, he asked, was there a member of this Committee, or a member of this Legislature, who was willing to be classified with that breed of dogs? Was there any one claiming to be a Jerseyman who would kennel with such a brute? If he did, his epitaph would be short; it would be "New-Jersey's dog in the manger." [Laughter and some hisses.] After adverting to the subject in a philanthropic point of view, and showing the superiority of Sandy Hook over Staten Island as a Quarantine station, because of the fact that during the sickly season the winds at the former point would waft the pestiferous miasma out to the ocean, instead of, as in the latter case, carrying the vomites from the infected vessels right on the neighboring land. Mr. HALSTED was about to cite the opinions of Mr. TOTTEN BARVET, Brigadier-General and Engineer-in-Chief of the United States; Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast-Survey, and CHAS. H. DAVIS, Commander of the United States Navy, as to the superior advantages possessed by Sandy Hook over all other places as a Quarantine location, when,

Mr. BROWNE rose and said he hoped the gentleman, (Mr. H.,) as he seemed to have a large number of papers to read, might be allowed to occupy the whole hour.

Mr. HALSTED, however, declared that he never trespassed on any person, and would not break the rule now. Whereupon

Mr. BRADLEY, for the people of Monmouth, rose and proceeded with his reply. He argued, in the first place, that the removal was not needed, and, in the next place, that the Legislature of a sovereign State, having in charge the territory and jurisdiction of that State, ought not to part with any part of that territory or jurisdiction on grounds of mere speculative necessity.

Governor PENNINGTON summed up the case for the Commissioners. He repeatedly asserted his brotherly affection towards the people of New-Jersey in general and of Monmouth County in particular, and urged the Committee to report in favor of the adoption of the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the matter, on the grounds of courtesy and international comity.

Mr. BRADLEY replied, and, among other things, declared that the appointment, by the New-Jersey Legislature, of such a Commissioner, was no more called for by comity or courtesy than would he be to select a person to act for him, should Governor PENNINGTON insist on purchasing from him his house and lands, notwithstanding his unwillingness to sell them, and then, in the event of his refusal, require of him, as a matter of courtesy, to name an arbitrator to consult with his (the Governor's) as to the price at which the property should be sold.

Governor PENNINGTON met this hypothesis by another He asked Mr. BRADLEY whether, in the event of their disagreeing as to certain obstructions in a common highway, he would refuse to appoint an arbitrator to consult with one named by him (the Governor) as to the best mode of settling the difficulty? He felt sure that Mr. BRADLEY would accede to that as a matter of courtesy, and should deem him very uncivil if he did not.

Mr. HALSTED said that New-Jersey, if she refused what these Quarantine Commissioners asked of her, would be doing precisely what Mr. BRADLEY would be doing if he refused to appoint an arbitrator in the case put by Governor PENNINGTON. When New-Jersey, in the difficulty which arose between her and New-York as to the boundary line between the States, asked New-York to appoint a Commission, the latter responded by promptly granting the request thus made. And why should not New-Jersey act in the same friendly spirit towards New-York now?

The period assigned for the discussion having expired, the Committee rose. It was now more than 10½ o'clock. Subsequently much speculation was indulged in as to the probable character of their report. It was understood that they were divided equally—four for a report recommending the appointment of a Commission, and four against it. Some people did not hesitate to assert that a majority of the Committee would report adverse to the application.

The current week will probably see the question settled.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Latest from the Wreck John Milton—Eleven Bodies Found.

There have been found drifted up on the beach three more bodies, making the whole number thus far found of the wrecked with the ship *John Milton*, eleven. The bodies were all taken to East Hampton, where the Coroner has been holding inquests over them. No one of them has been certainly identified yet. Four persons went down by Railroad from New-York yesterday to see if friends of theirs were among the lost. The harbor is so frozen that boats cannot pass between Greenport and Sag Harbor, and consequently the only way of reaching East Hampton is by a tedious land-ride from Riverhead. The ship is a total wreck, being entirely broken up, and the timbers drifted for several miles along shore. How the wreck happened is a great mystery. The following letter was received at the Board of Underwriters yesterday:

MONTAUK POINT, L.I., Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

ELWOOD WALTER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I wrote you a note, yesterday, informing you of the loss of the *John Milton*, of New-Bedford, and sent a man from here, with orders to go direct to New-York, by the quickest possible way of getting there, supposing from appearances here that the railroad might be stopped by the snow. There is no possibility of the safety of any of her crew, unless perchance some one of her boats might have left her, and been blown off to sea, and been picked up by some vessel. We have found no traces of three of her boats, one her long boat, and the other two light surf boats. I have no doubt that a portion, if not the whole of the crew, left her in these boats soon after she struck, which was evidently about one-third of a mile from the shore. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the bows of the ship, with the bowsprit and all the head-gear attached, still remains there, held, no doubt, by the anchors and chains. The remainder of the ship is on the main shore, one complete mass of ruin, the whole being torn to pieces in the wildest manner that man can imagine, the hull of the ship, the spars, sails and rigging being completely broken up, and in one tangled mass of ruins; and, to render the matter still worse, she lays upon a ledge of rocks, and cannot be approached by a team nearer than 30 or 40 rods on the shore. The shortest way to get anything from the wreck is to get it up a cliff almost perpendicular, to the height of 50 feet or more. About one-third of the starboard side of the ship, from the bow aft, with the fore-rigging attached, has broken off and gone about three-fourths of a mile to the west, and landed on another ledge of rocks in a similar place. What loose stuff there was about her and such rigging, blocks, spars, plank and other material as became detached from the ship has drifted for two or three miles along the shore. This I am at present engaged in securing, but after all our efforts it must prove as near a total loss as could well be on our shore. The loss of this ill-fated ship is clothed in the greatest mystery to me of anything of the kind that has ever come under my observation. I cannot imagine how it was possible for that ship (considering the weather) to have struck at the time she did, and so soon to become a total wreck, between sunrise and 10 o'clock A. M. On the morning she struck the sea was so smooth as not to make it difficult to go off or on with any ordinary boat. After 10 o'clock the sea began to make, but it did not become a dangerous sea through the day. Mr. STRATTON, who lives here, within half a mile of the scene of the disaster, is quite positive that the ship could not have struck until after 8 o'clock that morning. He was on the shore early in the morning, and went almost to the place where she struck, and although it was snowing and a little thick, he is quite positive she could not have been there at that time. He went to the shore again at 12 o'clock, and discovered a boat on shore, bottom up, and going east, soon found the wreck.

I have wished many times this morning that you could be here for an hour to look upon this scene of destruction. I have recovered eleven of the unfortunate crew, and probably the next tide will bring more on the beach. It is truly heart rending to be in the midst of such a scene, and trifling indeed is the destruction of property, great as it is, when we turn from the wreck and look upon our fellow men who have been snatched in a moment from time to eternity, but the Lord receiveth, and may the mercy of the Lord uphold the afflicted.

AT HALF-MAST.—The flags of the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of Captain EPHRAIM HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, lost in the storm of the 20th, on Montauk Point. They were at half-mast, too, on Tuesday for the death of Mr. TAYLOR, of the firm of TAYLOR & RITCH, at Havana. Capt. HARDING was born at Martha's Vineyard, and was 43 years old at the time of his death. He formerly commanded the whale-ship *Saratoga*, of New-Bedford, and during a voyage made in her to the Northern Pacific he penetrated further north in the Arctic seas than any other officer of our commercial marine, having reached the north latitude of 73°. His mother is still living and five brothers, all sea-captains, two of whom command vessels belonging to this port, survive him. He had been twice married. His son, only 16 years old, was on board of the *John Milton* and perished with the rest. Capt. HARDING has also a daughter living. He was greatly respected, and numerous friends mourn his loss.

THE JOHN BOYNTON.

The brig *John Boynton*, Capt. BLYE, which left Gonaives, (St. Domingo,) Jan. 31, with a cargo of coffee, arrived yesterday. She experienced very heavy weather, on the passage. Feb. 17, lat. 37° 51', lon. 73°, in a gale from N.E., JACOB MADISON, a German seaman, while reefing the mainsail, was knocked overboard and lost. The *J. B.* has been ten days N. of Hatteras, and was blown off in the late gale. A portion of her crew are frost-bitten. She came to anchor Tuesday evening at Quarantine, and during the night a large field of ice drifted foul of her, when she dragged her anchor until abreast Robbins Reef, and brought up without receiving any damage.

The following news came by letter to Mr. ELLWOOD WALTER yesterday:

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

On the night of the 22d inst., the bark *Fame*, from Richmond, with a cargo of 4,000 bbls. flour, ran aground about five miles to the eastward of this port, but as the weather proved mild, with the assistance of launches and a Brazilian steamer, she was brought into port this morning, without sustaining any damage of consequence. The ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, Captain McCORMACK, from Callao, with a cargo of guano, bound to Europe, was totally lost on Falkland Islands in October last; master and the crew arrived here on 21st inst. in a destitute condition.

THE CZAR'S CORVETTE.—A service of plate has just been completed by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., for the corvette *Japanis*, recently built by W. H. WEBB, Esq., for the Czar of Russia. The service consists of a tea-set of six pieces, the shape being from a favorite form of WEDGEWOOD's; the ornaments are branches and leaves of oak, a pitcher of three quarts, of a tankard shape; bread-basket, with ears of wheat twisted to form the handles; set of castors of seven bottles; liquor frame, six bottles, with silver neck and stopples; egg frame, six cups, lined with gold; two vegetable dishes, the handles to the covers removing, and thus convertible into four; toast rack, six dozen spoons, forks and dessert knives, silver mounted steel knives; salts, trays, ladles, fish-knives waiters, &c. The silver is of a much purer quality than is generally used, containing but 7½ per cent. alloy, which is better than our American coin. Every article of this set is made to match, of solid silver. The cost is nearly $2,000.

The mess-room plate consists of six dozen spoons and forks, dessert knives, castors, toast-rack, &c., all of the same sterling silver. The total cost is upwards of $3,500. It is without mark or device, inclosed in brass-bound mahogany cases.

At HAUGHWOUT's are two large sets of China, red and gold and green and gold. The former is very rich, and is for the Captain's cabin.

At LUER's surgical instrument shop, in Astor-place, may also be seen the case of surgical instruments made for this vessel, costing $300.

The corvette itself will shortly sail for Kamschatka, where the judges of marine beauties tell us she cannot fail to reflect honor upon her constructor and his country.

Childrens' Aid Society—The Work of the Year.

At the annual meeting of the Childrens' Aid Society, held at their rooms last evening, the Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE, read the Annual Report, and the report of the Treasurer, after which the Society went into an election of five trustees, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected; GEO. BIRD, B. J. HOWLAND, WM. C. GILMAN, HOWARD POTTER, J. L. PHELPS, M. D.

The report has many points of interest, of which we can indicate but few. Among its encouragements it mentions that, "There is not in our City much inherited and settled pauperism. Even in our New-England villages, it is well known to the Courts that there are families, sometimes two or three generations old, of inveterate paupers. In England, pauperism is often a taint reaching down through a family for centuries. We believe, despite the appearances to the contrary, that there is in New-York very little of this state of things, outside of the public institutions. The statistics of our poor are in this connection extremely deceptive."

Concerning the work of carrying children into the West, Mr. TRACY says: "During the past year, or since the 1st of March, 1857, I have taken to the West *nine* companies, as follows:

Date of leaving New-York.	No. of each company.	Where distributed.
March 31, 1857	56	Battle Creek and Olivet, Mich.
May 21, 1857	30	Kal., Batt. Ck. and Albion, Mich.
June 30, 1857	31	Albion and Marengo, Mich.
Aug. 6, 1857	24	Ypsilanti and Grass Lake, Mich.
Oct. 8, 1857	26	Michigan City and La Porte, Ind.
Nov. 17, 1857	58	La Porte and New-Carlisle, Ind.
Nov. 30, 1857	34	Jonesville, Mich.
Dec. 21, 1857	30	Cold Water, Mich., & S. Bend, Ind.
Jan. 26, 1858	59	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Total	348	

Concerning the work of aiding girls to the West, Mr. BARLOW reports:

No. of proper applications received and recorded 455
No. of girls sent West 210
Whose transport at the average expense would cost $3,600.

Out of the number who appeared to be of the proper character, and whose names were taken, more than half have changed their mind: overpersuaded by interested persons, they have finally determined to bear the ills that surround them, and trust to the uncertainties of the future, rather than seek new homes, trusting to the honesty of our representations, and the character of the generous people of the West. Another clog upon our operations realized from the outset, and still unremoved, is the characteristic pride or delicacy of the class most required in the West, and whom we most desired to reach. Many girls are not willing to apply for assistance, implying (in their minds) a surrender of their independence. They dread a publicity that might be given to the fact that they have thus applied, or have gone West under such auspices. Very often the assurance is required from us that names will not be published. Hundreds of girls, moreover, might have been sent to homes, whose after conduct would not only have sullied the good name of the Society, but inflicted a positive injury upon the community among whom they were placed. To avoid this misfortune, perhaps, we have erred in the opposite extreme; but while we have afforded every proper facility to the worthy, great care has been exercised to confine our aid to the truly deserving. Our great satisfaction is, that we have inaugurated an effective instrumentality for alleviating the distresses of a deserving class in this community, and at the same time supplying a great want among the people of the West; for our four months' work has laid the foundation for a much more general emigration of honest, intelligent and enterprising girls, to seek their fortunes on a more favorable field. Many wait but for a satisfactory report from the experience of those who have gone—and as we know what must be the report, so we may calculate the effect on the mind and desires of those remaining behind. Of the number sent out by this Society, notwithstanding they reached their destination at the most dreary and uninviting season of the year, we have heard of barely six or eight who are not contented. Indeed, I have received assurances of the liveliest gratitude from many writing to the office. Some have written to their friends, their brothers and sisters, urging them to come to the West. Besides information from them directly, we have heard from our correspondents in various parts of the West, giving satisfactory accounts of those who have gone under our care. We have received numerous applications for servants by letters, from residents in the West, many of which have been supplied, and more declined, from inability to furnish such as were called for. There are now hundreds of good homes waiting for girls, if proper ones could be found."

There are six Industrial Schools connected with the Society, with an aggregate of 968 pupils.

There is an Italian school held at the Five Points House of Industry, which is another branch of the Society's extensive operations. Mr. CERQUA, the teacher, reports:

"About 200 boys and girls have attended this school since its opening; among them there was not one who had actually attended any other school.

The attendance this year has nearly doubled, it having reached about 100, and the average, since December to this date, 80, which is the greatest number ever attained in one evening last year. The attendance comprises almost all the Italian children in the neighborhood of the Five Points."

The whole number of boys lodging at the Newsboys' Lodging-House in the course of the year is probably about 800; average number each night, between 50 and 60. "This Lodging-House," says Mr. WIEGAND, "is not restricted to lodging newsboys; boot-blacks, match-sellers, apple-venders, button peddlers, baggage carriers, and in fact all who are engaged in petty pursuits, or who are out of work, are accommodated, if not too old or too vicious. Most of those who are regular lodgers would otherwise sleep in market houses, hay barges, old cellars, open stairways, ash barrels, coal boxes, or walk the streets at night, and lounge in drinking saloons by day—or else pile in heaps at night, one boy keeping the other warm. The boys have among themselves a "Hard Times Society," whose object is to feed the deserving hungry. They manage the funds themselves, through an Executive Committee.

An evening school is regularly sustained in the Lodging-House, and a meeting on Sunday evening.

The attendance upon the three Boys' Meetings of the Society has been about 600 weekly.

At the Girls' Lodging-House, No. 181 Cherry-street, the number of lodgers was 114, the meals furnished, 3,588.

It is difficult to estimate the number of garments distributed exactly; but it is supposed they will amount to about 13,000, of which all the better part were contributed from the country.

PAYING CITY OFFICIALS.—As the tax levy for 1858 still hangs fire in the Board of Councilmen, the employes of the City have still to wait for their pay. None of the City officials, from the Mayor downward, have been paid a cent for services since the first of January. The members of the Police Department received their last month's dues through Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, he having advanced the required sum to the Police Commissioners. Money has also been paid by the Chamberlain to the Almshouse department. The City has at the present time deposited in the Shoe & Leather Bank $1,731,110 37, besides $537,051 74 deposited to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—The Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are busy effecting such changes in the Institution, and placing such checks especially upon its financial administration as they hope will render easy the task of the Commissioners, appointed by Gov. KING last Winter, to reinstate it snugly among the benevolent favored enterprises of the State.

Police Intelligence.

EXTORTIONATE LANDLORDS.—Mrs. Burns, a widow lady, made a complaint yesterday at the Mayor's office against the landlord of the "Golden Fleece," No. 13 Liberty-street. She stated that she arrived, with her two children, in this City two days ago from Ohio, on her way to England, and was induced to stop at the Golden Fleece, with the understanding that she should be charged $1 50 a day. On offering to pay her bill the landlord demanded $26 extra, and compelled her to pay it by keeping her baggage until she did so. The Mayor sent an officer, who arrested Mr. Hollenbeck, the landlord, and brought him before His Honor, who compelled him to give up the $25. Henry Smithers, who keeps a hotel at No. 144 Liberty-street, was brought before the Mayor on a charge of swindling a countryman in a similar manner out of $52. He also was compelled to pay back the money.

A MODEL SERVANT GIRL.—A sneak thief managed to work his way, Tuesday, unobserved into the dwelling house of Mrs. Levy, No. 431 Grand-street. He collected about $200 worth of clothing, and was going off with it in his possession when the servant girl happened to see him. He endeavored to make the girl believe that he had through mistake got into the wrong house, but this dodge would not work. The girl collared him, and he struck her a powerful blow and darted off. In a moment, however, the girl was after him, and coming up with Officer Boyd, of the Tenth Ward, who joined in the chase, after a severe run overtook the fugitive, and conveyed him before Justice BRENNAN. He gave his name as John Thompson, and was fully committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—A young fellow, giving his name as Hers Wheeler, was arrested on Tuesday by officer Bell, of the Fifteenth Ward, on a charge of swindling, by the confidence game, a Mr. Philbrich, from New-Hampshire, out of $30. On the prisoner were found $20,814 in bogus and counterfeit bills, a check for $800 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, signed by E. G. Spencer and several bogus California tickets. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Police Market Court, and committed for examination.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Jas. O'Brien, a vagrant on Blackwell's Island, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to set fire to Bellevue Hospital. On Tuesday the accused was sent from the island to the Hospital to do some work, and was locked up in a cell for the night. Yesterday morning after he had vacated the cell, his bed was found to be on fire. Fortunately the discovery was made in time to prevent the fire from spreading beyond where it originated. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Joseph H. Olsson, a young man, was arrested, yesterday, charged with forging the name of Wm. Harris, plumber, as an indorsement to a check, for $17 47, on the East River Bank, signed by Mr. Abraham J. Hardenberg. The accused called on Mr. Hardenberg with a bill for work done by Mr. Harris, stating that Harris had sent him to collect it. After forging the name of Harris he drew the money on the check. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Philip Smith was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning in the bakery of D. Sturken, No. 483 Eighth-avenue, which he had entered by breaking through one of the rear windows. Mr. Sturken heard him after he had entered the place, and seized him just as he was packing up some tools to carry away. The accused was in his stocking feet, and said he was seeking a night's lodging. He was committed to answer.

☞ As the business of the day on the Corn Exchange yesterday had been nearly terminated, some hot words, resulting in a very brief scuffle, occurred between a provision dealer and a broker. The merchants present separated the parties before they seriously injured each other, physically.

☞ Last evening the Annual Ball of the Mamre Encampment, I. O. of O. F., took place in the Apollo Rooms, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH SORIA, Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA, Mr. JAMES HUSTON, Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR and others. The assemblage was unprecedentedly large, and the *fête* passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

LONG ISLAND.

SENT BACK TO SING SING.—CHARLES HAMPSON, convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Essex County Bank, New-Jersey, was yesterday sentenced to 5 years and 3 months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. HAMPSON, a few years ago, was an overseer in the same prison. HONORA SHEPHERD was in the prison at the time, and at the expiration of her term HAMPSON allowed her to marry JOSEPH LANE in his house. From these parties he obtained the spurious money.

☞ Fort Green furnishes a magnificent coasting-ground just now for the sled-riding lads of Brooklyn. Hundreds were enjoying it last night until an hour rather late for boys, who have homes to stay in and beds whereon to sleep.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—The trial of BERNARD BUTLER, for the above offence, was continued in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. The drift of the testimony for the defence is that the accused acted in self-defence, and only used the knife when five men had him on the ground beating and kicking him.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., conducts the defence, and District-Attorney SCHUMACHER appears for the people.

INQUEST.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an infant named ELOISE DOHRETHE, at No. 1 Summit-street, South Brooklyn. The Jury rendered a verdict declaring that she died from natural causes, but censured DR. BLACKMORE for giving a certificate without knowing the cause of death, "as such practice might lead to a hushing up of crime."

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—Officers CORWIN and BOYD, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested JAMES LINDLAY, who is indicted in Westchester County, for constructive larceny. He was taken there for trial.

SMALL COIN.—The Paymaster at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, paid out sixteen thousand dollars in five-cent pieces.

The rumor that counterfeit coin had been paid out in large quantities in this yard has no real foundation.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 14, 27, 40, 45, 15, 16, 17, 26, 30, 37, 39, 40½, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52.

The Sumner and Harney Quarrel.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Brevet-General HARNEY, Colonel of the 2d Dragoons, has communicated to the War Department his hostile correspondence with Col. SUMNER, of the 1st Cavalry. By those military men who have seen the letters, I am told that HARNEY shows the white feather in retreating behind the cover of his brevet grade to avoid either explanation or satisfaction. This development has created much surprise, as HARNEY has been generally reputed a man of courage. SUMNER's final reply is said to be severe and pungent, and is warmly approved by his brother officers.

The quarrel between the two officers arose in consequence of HARNEY's conduct as President of a Court-Martial a few months since, where SUMNER, who is reckoned one of the best officers in the service, was arraigned on one some trifling charge. As HARNEY was believed by SUMNER to have instigated the prosecution, an objection was made to his conducting the proceedings. He, however, persisted, and is alleged to have manifested throughout towards Col. SUMNER the rancor of a prosecutor rather than the impartiality becoming his judicial position.

SUMNER took the first opportunity of following HARNEY from Kansas to Washington, and demanding, in a note of the 13th inst., an explanation. To this no reply came, and, on the 15th, he wrote again, demanding an explanation, and proposing, in case it were refused, to meet HARNEY at any point outside of the District of Columbia which he (HARNEY) might designate. In reply, HARNEY returns on the 16th a letter marked "official business," stating that he was surprised to receive such a communication while in the discharge of his duty at Washington on a call of the Government, and that, as a *superior officer*, he could take no notice of it, but would refer it to the War Department, which might take such action as one case should require. It is worthy of remark, that, substantially, the ranks of SUMNER and HARNEY are precisely the same, and that the only point of superiority which is set up by HARNEY as an excuse for not accepting the challenge, is the purely accidental one of a brevetship.

SUMNER, on the 17th inst., retorted in a note declaring that a man who could insult a brother officer, and then shield himself from the consequences on the plea of superior rank, was not worthy of the notice of any gentleman, "or," as the language is reported, "of E. V. SUMNER, Colonel of the Second Dragoons." Here the matter rests. What action will be taken by the Department remains to be seen. HARNEY, they say, has gone to Richmond, and SUMNER to his family in Syracuse.

DINNER AT SOUTH DANVERS IN HONOR OF MR PEABODY.—The Boston *Journal* says that on Thursday, 18th inst., the 63d birthday of GEORGE PEABODY the citizens of South Danvers, his native place, celebrated the event by a banquet. Hon. A. A. ABBOTT presided. Toasts were given, speeches made, and there was a grand festival. Hon. ROBERT S. DANIELS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, said that three or four weeks ago he received a message from Mr. P., stating that the interests of the Institution must not be allowed to falter for the want of means; and Mr. DANIELS thought himself justified in saying that the endowments to the Institute in the future would be extensive.

In the Michigan State Prison there are 411 prisoners. The disbursements of the prison last year were $48,899. The east wing and a number of workshops have been erected during the year.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb.24.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	4°az	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	6°bz	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N.	4°az	Clear.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	N. W.	5°az	Clear.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	1°az	Clear.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Beautiful.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	13°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N.N.W.	20°az	Blustering.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S. E.	19°az	Clear.
New-York	M.	S. E.	30°az	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	S.	0	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	W.	23°az	Cl'r, Splendid day.
Woodstock, Vt.	A. M.	N. E.	20°bz	Clear.
Brattleboro', Vt	A. M.	N.	16°bz	Clear.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear and cold.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear and cold.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Malone	A. M.	S.	0	Clear.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	S.	2°bz	Clear and cold.
Montpelier, Vt	A. M.	N. W.	6°bz	Clear and cold.
New-York	A. M.	E. by S.	35°az	Pleasant.
Baltimore, Md	M.	—	33½°	Clear.
Washington	M.	—	32°az	Calm.
Philadelphia	A. M.	E. N.E.	28°az	Clear.
Carlisle, Pa.	A. M.	E. N.E.	0	Clear.
Harrisburg	A. M.	E. N.E.	0	Clear.
Bedford, Pa	A. M.	E. N.E.	4°bz	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. E.	10°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	8A.M.	—	11°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	4°az	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	S.	5°az	Clear.
Pr'e du Chien	A. M.	S.	18°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	21°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S.	25°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	W.	24°az	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	28°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	20°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	S.	8°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	22°az	Hazy.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	26°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	30°az	App'rance of snow.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	22°az	Clear.
Great Bend	P. M.	N.	22°az	Cloudy.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	24°az	Clear and cold.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Warm and pleas't.
Port Jervis, NY	P. M.	—	—	Mild and clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	30°az	Clear and cool.
New-York	8P.M.	S. E.	28°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear and pleasant.
St. Johns, N. F.	P. M.	W.S W.	20°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	28°az	Cloudy.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	30°az	Moderate.

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MARRIED.

BONNEL—RUSSELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., JONATHAN BONNEL, of Chatham, N. J., to Miss EMILY L., daughter of Samuel Russell, Esq., of New-York.

☞ California papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—TROWBRIDGE.—At the residence of her sister, (Mrs. A. Parsons,) by Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rev. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, of Geneva, N. Y., to Miss RACHEL TROWBRIDGE, of this City.

DIED.

BEATTIE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, of consumption, JAMES BEATTIE, son of the late Rev. Robert Beattie, of the County of Furmanagh, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 2d-st., on Friday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

CODEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, FRANK WALLACE, son of Stephen W. and Sarah A. Codey, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral from No. 67 5th st., on Friday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, HENRY MACY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 5, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Oliver-st.

MANIERRE.—In this City, HELEN, daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline Manierre, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 West 24th-st. Service at the house at 10 A. M. precisely, this day. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

ASHMORE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb 24, FERDINAND BECKWITH, infant son of Sidney Ashmore, of London, aged 4 months.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELIZA, daughter of the late John Shields, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 83 Main st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 26. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COOMBS.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, DELBERT ADAMS, infant son of W. Jerome Coombs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of Joseph H. Adams, No. 13 4th st., corner of South 9th.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, JOHN VAN VALKENBURGH, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother, A. Van Valkenburgh, are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 26, from his late residence, No. 147 South 8th st., Williamsburg.

JONES.—At Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, ALGERNON SIDNEY JONES, M. D., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral services at his late residence, No. 127 South 3d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

THORNE.—At College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, JOHN W. THORNE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Herman Gilpecke, at College Point, L. I., at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Friday, Feb. 26, without further notice.

LENT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, Mr. DANIEL LENT, aged 60 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Flushing Bay, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BEAM.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, of hemorrhage, BENJAMIN BEAM, aged 26 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Peter Mead, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Columbia st., Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon.

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FIELD NOTES OF GEOLOGY.—A LECTURE will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Formation of the Rocks*, by A. OSBORN, author of the above work. Specimens of rocks will be exhibited, as showing the progress of such formations; and making it evident that their constituents once existed in a plastic state.

Admittance, 25 cents. A copy of the Field Notes, containing 82 pages and 44 illustrations, will be given at the door, as the ticket of admission.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver a lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Church No. 548 Broadway. Subject—*Social Forces*. The entire proceeds will be given to the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the General Poor of the City. Tickets to be had at APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', and CROWEN'S Bookstores, or at the Church on the evening of the lecture.

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Plain French De Laines 25c., worth 44c.
Stella Shawls, $3 50, worth $6 50.
Blankets from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. [illegible] Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, [illegible] articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

The Catacombs of Rome.
The Nest.
Eben Jackson.
Amours de Voyage.
A Welsh Musical Festival.
Cornucopia.
My Journal to my Cousin Mary.
Thy Psyche.
Dr. Wichern and his Pupils.
Beauty.
The Grindwell Governing Machine.
Saints, and their Bodies.
By the Dead.
Aaron Burr.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Child-Life by the Ganges.
Music.
Literary Notices.

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PUBLIC LECTURES.

FAST MEN! FAST MEN!

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.
CAPTAIN JAMES M. TURNER
will deliver at
HOPE CHAPEL,
(Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel)
A LECTURE
on the
FAST MEN OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Doors will open at 7½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Front seats reserved for ladies.

Single admission, 50 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the second of his course of four lectures on *India*, in the lecture room Clinton Hall, Astor place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at 8 o'clock.

Course tickets, $1; Course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman), $1 50; Admission tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the Library, the down town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE *On The Commercial Revulsion in its Relation to the Jobbing Trade of this City*, will be delivered by F. A. CONKLING, Esq., at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 661 Broadway, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 25th inst. Tickets may be obtained of

EDWARD CORNING, No. 81 John-st.,
CHAS. BLIVEN, No. 242 Pearl-st.,
ALEX. VAN BUREN, No. 23 Barclay-st.,
HY. A. MORGAN, No. 30 Cortlandt st.,
J. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Platt-st.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, (which was unavoidably postponed on Friday evening last,) at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores of S. & W. WOOD, T. J. CROWEN & RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY; at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PERSONAL.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—HEIRS WANTED of WILLIAM MORTON, RICHARD NIXON, WILLIAM MORGAN, ROBERT CREWE, MARY CARDY or ELLICOTT, ROBERT LONDON. Apply to Mr. HAYS, Heraldry Office, No. 327 Broadway, New-York; also of JOHN OWAN and MOSES WIGGINS. Pedigrees traced, arms found, painted and engraved.

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PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF OVER six years practice wishes to form a partnership with an older lawyer desiring a competent and faithful assistant. The best of references given as to ability and qualifications. Address Y., Box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old-established ladies' French Shoe store. The house and store will be leased for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, at No 372 Bowery, or at A. W. WELTON & PORTER'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jeweler, has a manufactory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHOE store, with a light stock, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Such a chance seldom offers. It must be closed this week to the highest bidder. Apply on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society have been distributing the contributions of the charitable of our City, for the relief of the sick poor, for more than forty four years.

During this long period, they have only found it necessary to tell their friends that their funds were expended, and they have been readily supplied. This is not surprising. Cold and hunger are indeed hard to bear, but when sickness is added, our sympathies are deeply excited.

At the present time the Managers find their treasury nearly exhausted; they therefore ask that means may be given them to afford aid and comfort to the suffering sick poor of the City.

Donations may be sent to
Mrs. GALATIAN, No 72 Amity-st.
S. BROWN, No. 22 Washington-st.
J. SKIDMORE, No 261 Henry-st.
Miss POST, No. 18 Waverly place.
Mrs. S. COCHRAN, Treasurer, No. 34 East 21st st., or No. 53 Chambers-st.

Also, to F. HALL, Esq., office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Managers acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

By Mrs. GALATIAN—Mrs. James Van Antwerp, $10; Mrs J. H. Otto, $3; a bundle of clothing from Mrs. George Farmer.

By Mrs. SILAS BROWN—Mr. James N. Cobb, $10.

By Mrs. SKIDMORE—Mr. Whiting, $10; Mrs. Lorton, $1; Mrs J. W. C. Leveridge, $5.

By Mrs COCHRAN—Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; Mrs R. B. Minturn, $25; Mrs J. X. McLanahan, $15; Mrs Wm. Bunker, $5; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, Wm H. Wessells, $15.

By Miss POST—Mrs. J. M. B., $10; a Friend, $1 50; M. F., $25.

By Mrs. OLIVER—Mr Henry E. Clark, $10; Mrs E. S. West, $10; Miss E. C Jay $10; Miss Mary Few, $10; Mr. J. B., $10; Mr. Hitchcock, $50; Mrs. W. Rogers, $2. Through Miss Brower: Miss C. Oothout, $10; 1 piece Canton flannel from Mrs Cady.

By Mrs. SPIER—Mrs. Erastus Benedict, $1.

By Mrs. McBRIDE—Mr. Frederick Bartholomew, $5; Mrs. Thomas B. Rich, $4; Mrs. E. C. Delavan, $1; Masters T. and B. Delavan, $1; a Lady, $1.

By Mrs. WILLIAMSON—Mrs. J. C. Saunders, $2.

By Mrs GREEN—Mrs. Tinson, $1; Miss Winans, $1; Mrs. R Jones $1 50.

By Mrs WICKES—Mr. Joseph Whitfield, $1.

By Mrs. WILCOX—E. C. W., $5.

By Mrs. CARTER—Mrs. B., $1; Mrs. Woodcock, 50c.

By Miss SHAW—Mr. Samuel Milbank, $20; collection in Baptist Church, Oliver st., $35 45; Mrs. Samuel Milbank, $2; Miss M. Milbank, $2; Miss S. Milbank, $2; Miss H. W. Cauldwell, $2.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED. Advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining, subsoiling, manuring, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. Satisfactory references as to qualifications as scientific and practical agriculturists. Address (during lecture season, stating wants and where interview may be had.) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1856, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, [illegible] engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. [illegible]KELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LAdies' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 68 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City in one family. They seldom change their places. Will do the work of a private family. One as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking. The other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing and ironing. Wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; one as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years' reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—BY SIX SMART PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; two are good cooks, washers and ironers; two chambermaids and waiters; and two as nurses and seamstresses, with good City reference; also, by a number of smart, experienced girls in various branches of household work at moderate wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND HIGHLY-RECOMmended girl, a situation as waitress, in a respectable boarding-house; will do chamberwork and assist with housework. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Also, a regular dressmaker, seamstress and shirtmaker. Wages $7 to $8. Gives sample of work. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED.—A SMART AND OBLIGING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a nice and tidy American Protestant girl looks for a place as nurse and chambermaid, or plain seamstress; both are highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 86 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; is well recommended. Also a Scotch cook; is a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most experienced young woman, with long and unquestionable City reference, as chambermaid and nurse; will be found perfectly efficient in her duties, of a willing and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN, he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address B. C., care of Mr. DARR, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st; best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 194 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 189 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 103 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 536 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an active, hard-working woman. Good references. Apply, for three days, at the office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO AND ALTO, FAMILIAR with church music, would be pleased to accept an engagement in a select choir. Address No. 43 East 29th-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home No. 72 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, in either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the poultry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best of City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, in the office of a manufacturing establishment. Address T., this office, in own hand writing, with reference.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOman for general housework; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE (ON shares) of a place containing about 15 acres, near a good market. Address Box No. 932 Post Office.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—A nurse, housekeeper and cook wanted. Situations all first-class.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st. st.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, in a new house, with a private family, one block from South 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; would give a preference to parties residing near the Wall-st. Ferry. Address T. P. W., at this office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM, with partial board, in a private house, below 20th-st. Address Y. Z., Box No. 3,114 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE SECOND STORY of a well furnished private house to let, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen, with board, if desired. Fire, gas and bath. Accommodations superior and terms moderate. Location West 22d-st. Address AVENUE, office of this paper.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown stone house, containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 40 10th-st., West of 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, one 60-horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned and one of the best finished engines in the City; has cut-off a band fly-wheel, 14 feet diameter by 20-inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water st.

Also one finished engine, 11-inch bore by 2-feet stroke, with everything complete, including band fly-wheel. Has been used but one month, and is in perfect order.

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine. Connections, &c., in good order. Borden's make. Will be sold low. Apply at the lumber yard No. 381 8th-st., E. R. ISAAC DURYEE.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by STALCORY, No. 96 John st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS AT JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—20 lots of ground, being 200 by 250 feet, fronting on Green, Morgan and Bay sts., being the third block east of the railroad and ferry, and one block from the wharf. The streets are regulated, and the lots in good condition for building. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and a large portion of the money may lay on mortgage. Inquire of F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEW FOUR STORY brown stone and brick front English basement house, No. 142 West 40th-st., finely finished with every modern improvement, in a healthy location, very accessible to cars and first class neighborhood. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey st., corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY building with store or saloon, on first story, on the west side of 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts., near Railroad Dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., or No. 31 Nassau-st., third story; back office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The granite church at the southwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. The dimensions of the building are 53x75 feet on the ground and it is in very good condition. Inquire of W. SILLIMAN, over the Chatham Bank.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS OF SOUTH Ferry, a mansion house, 45x45 feet; also stable, frontage of 106x160 feet; adapted for a large family or a boarding school; also, for sale or lease, three lots on Hicks-st., on favorable terms. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVERY variety of location, price, &c. A few desirable low-priced houses. Also eligible lots near Madison-square and on Murray-hill. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, NO. 113 EAST 29th-st., or will exchange for other property. Terms moderate; but little purchase money required down. Apply at the building, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 152 East 18th st.; very pleasantly situated. Apply on the premises, or to A. THORP, No. 410 Canal-st., or No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EXCHANGE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate midway between the Railroad stations at William's Bridge and Mt. Vernon, worth $6,000 and in every respect a fine building site, will be exchanged for a lot in this City of equal value, in a good neighborhood, up town. Address WM. S. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 196 West st 3d story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of AMOS F. HATFIELD, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt on North-st. to Rye place. Contains 26½ acres of land under the highest possible state of cultivation. Lawn is tastefully arranged with trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruits; buildings consist of a gothic dwelling, 16 rooms, carriage house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, on Kingsbridge Road—A desirable family residence, with convenient two-story frame dwelling house filled in with brick, a fine carriage house and stables, together with over one acre of land, tastefully arranged in walks, &c., and under a high state of cultivation, well stocked with ornamental and fruit trees. Also, a liberal supply of grapes and other smaller fruits—also, a choice kitchen or vegetable garden. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858.—The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 28 miles from this City *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¾ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,900 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P.M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For parties apply to J. C. MALLOY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises half a mile above the High Bridge, or at No. 30 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

TO LEASE.—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT with everything complete, on the south side of Staten Island, immediately fronting the Ocean. For particulars, apply at No. 54 South-st.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. I.—A furnished house, from 1st of May. For particulars, address W., Box No. 677 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A convenient two story and attic house for a small family. Situation west of Broadway and above Spring-st. preferred. Address C. E., stating terms and location, at the office of the *New-York Times*.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN WALKING from Church in 7th-av. to Clinton-place, a mourning BREAST PIN, containing a mother's hair. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 36 Clinton-place.

TO LET.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE,

No. 29—Opposite the Fountain, 25x100 feet, fronts on two streets; or the store, basement, and sub basement will be let without the lofts.

ALSO BROADWAY LOFTS.

No. 535—Adjoining the Prescott House, five stories, 25x100 feet.

No. 627—Near St. Thomas' Church, five stories, 50x100 feet. Apply to S. BREWSTER, No. 627 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front brown-stone 5-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., "a perfect gem of a house," splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the celler to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 89 West 22d-st. The house is well located, is very conveniently arranged, and was thoroughly papered and painted last Summer. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the party taking the house, if desired. Rent $1,200. Inquire on the premises, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or by addressing box No. 4,695 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED PROPerty, possession to be given 1st May next:

The five-story fire proof store No. 29 Dey st., furnished for the dry goods business.

The large five-story store Nos. 253 and 255 Front-st.

The four story store No. 22 Bowery, well adapted for the clothing business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—FROM MAY 1—THE three-story and basement brick house No. 108 Clinton-st., near Atlantic-st., with gas, bath-room, heater, &c., complete; a corner house and very desirable location, near South and Wall-st. ferries; rent $650. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, next door to the premises, or No. 231 Pearl-st., New-York.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Additions having been made to the building occupied by the subscribers, they are enabled to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms for offices, suited for all kinds of business. The rooms all front on a side street, and are heated by steam. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, BASEMENT, &c., corner of Broadway and 12th-st. Large and small stores, rooms for armories, billiards, exhibitions, &c. Possession May 1. Elevation and plans at the office of JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTY-second-st.; four-story English basement brown-stone front. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. For particulars address S. N., Box No. 413 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—HOUSE, BROWN-STONE FRONT, NO. 67 East 28th st. Rent, $1,200; also, house No 84 West 27th-st.; rent, $700. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 15 Bond-st.; supplied with all the modern improvements; possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE HOUSE No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. The house is four stories, newly painted and in complete repair. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 54 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $900. Apply to J. S. ELY, No. 8 Wall st.

TO LET—A STORE AND OFFICES IN TRYON-row, opposite the Park, at low rates. Apply to P. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURnished 4-story, brown-stone, English-basement house, in good order, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. (Murray Hill.) Rent $1,100 per annum. The furniture nearly new, cost about $2,000 will be given to the lessee on expiration of the lease. Address J. A., box No. 3,230 Post-office.

RARE CHANCE.—$2,200—A NEAT COTTAGE house and lot of ground on Palisade-av., West Hoboken, for sale. Terms easy. West Hoboken stages pass the door. Address BOGART, Box No. 34, New-York Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH & BELLOWS, No. 50 East 22d-st., or of PETER T. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, about one mile westerly from Hart's Corners' Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, (on road leading from White Plains to Dobb's Ferry, and 3½ miles from latter place, where several steamboats run daily.) 120 acres good land on elevated ground, good house, several outbuildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Could be divided, having 60 acres each side of road. Good location and fine views. Will sell the whole or part. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—100 ACRES OF first-rate land, about one third woodland, situated on the line of Railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, 38 miles from New-York, and 8 miles from New-Brunswick. Dwelling and out buildings in good order. The house is but ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt, where cars stop two or three times a day each way. Will be sold low. For particulars, address W. ROWLAND, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Dépôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE OF FROM FIVE to twenty five acres, must be within five minutes' walk of a railroad dépôt, and not over 80 minutes' ride from the City; must have comfortable house, plenty of fruit, and be in a healthy location. Address, with full particulars as to situation and prices, T. D. L., Union-square Post Office, No. 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARM, NOT MORE THAN ONE hour's ride by cars, or two hour's ride by steamboat; must not be less than 60 acres, more preferred. State all particulars, terms and price, which must be low. Answer S. T. WILLIAMS till March 5, at the *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, by order of the mortgagees, having been removed to said store for convenience of sale, the entire furniture of a City hotel, consisting in part of 750 yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, ingrain and stair do., hall oil cloth, gas chandeliers, curtains, pier glasses, parlor and bedroom furniture of every description, hair mattresses, beds bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, table cutlery, stoves office-desks, kitchen-furniture, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever. Terms of sale—Cash, in bankable money, and a cash deposit, in amount satisfactory to the auctioneer, will be required of every purchaser. Every article to be removed the day after sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF ROSEWOOD PARlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, &c.—on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 126 West 15th-st., below 6th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, as above, without any reserve, the entire contents of the house, viz.: two suites of parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood centre side and sofa tables, marble-top etageres, pier glass, several oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, hat-stand, with a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, oak extension table. For full particulars, see this day's *Herald* and the catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale will take place on THURSDAY, 25th, at No. 216 Pearl-st. In addition to the usual assortment, will be found 10 packages English fancy goods, tea trays, mathematical instruments, telescopes, 100 doz. fry pans, percussion caps, a large lot of Birmingham pattern cards, Polish rings, hooks and hinges, &c. Also, an invoice of American ivory cutlery, slightly imperfect. Damaged goods—also a large lot damaged goods saved from the late fire, No. 58 Maiden-lane. Sold for account of whom it may concern.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Chambers-st., the balance of their stock of ornamental and plain gilt mirrors and frames, mahogany glasses and frames of all sizes, engravings &c., &c.

The assortment is complete, and will be sold without regard to cost, affording the trade an opportunity for profitable investment, seldom if ever before offered.

WM DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llama, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chamber-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PICKLES, BOTTLES AND CANS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 162 Greenwich st., balance of stock therein. Pickles, preserves, sauces, syrups, pie fruits, jelly, dishes, cans, mustards, peppers, bottles, peaches, jujube paste, gum drops and whisky scales, boiler measures, fixtures, &c. Deposits required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

26 FREE LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Apply for tickets and books at the above address.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,866 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

$125. CASH, WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL rosewood piano-forte, round-corners, 6¾-octave, rich, brilliant tone, City-made, in perfect order, cost $275; this is a bargain worth immediate attention. Apply at the Furniture Packing Establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and finished back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PRICE $180.—A FAMILY, HAVING NO USE for their Piano-forte, will sell for the above price. Full 7-octave, round corners, first quality, first-class City makers been used very little. The original price, $350; beautiful rosewood case, in perfect order. Call at No. 9 Bayard.-st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

A 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A bargain—Price $165; one 6¾-octave for $100; also, one 6 octave for $25. Inquire at No. 358 Bowery.

S. M. AMBLER.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed,
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO. who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed,
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 35 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, For the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82	— 1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72	— 466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB, 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57	—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due.	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04	—$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16	—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20	—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct matehmatical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN [illegible] SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. [illegible] DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	255,590 19	—$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13	—$317,105 88
Total		$732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$57,863 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,858 95	
Dividends on capital	16,000 00	—$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$241,390 00	
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest	234,191 37	
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	77,493 38	
Real Estate	3,486 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	25,249 09	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	17,500 00	
Accrued interest, &c	7,289 43	—$606,509 23
Total		$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78		
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21		
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00		
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99		
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95		
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78		
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,504 69
			$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year			148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858			$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct.Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856.) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN, JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

ST LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE. BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OB-ligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in one or more sums. Down-town property preferred. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office of J. M. BURNETT, basement.

OHIO 5 PER CENT. STOCK—STATE OF Ohio 5 per cent. stock of 1865, for sale by WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PUR-chased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing, J. Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robt. B. Minturn, Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar, Edwd. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Galliaud, Jr., Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, Jas. M. Waterbury, J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT, STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND, BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE, GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON, TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD, ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP, ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property affected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; sewer in 43d-st., from sewer in 10th-av. to a point 80 feet west of 9th-av. That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR. } Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, }
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st., }
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., }

Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY— NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE— at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858	Wednesday, March 3, 1858
Saturday, March 13, 1858	Wednesday, March 31, 1858
Saturday, April 10, 1858	Wednesday, April 28, 1858
Saturday, April 14, 1858	Wednesday, May 12, 1858
Saturday, May 8, 1858	Wednesday, May 26, 1858
Saturday, May 22, 1858	Wednesday, June 9, 1858
Saturday, June 8, 1858	Wednesday, June 23, 1858
Saturday, June 19, 1858	Wednesday, July 3, 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

	Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel	March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star	April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday, April 10	Wednesday, April 28
Saturday, May 22	Wednesday, June 9
Saturday, July 3	Wednesday, July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

BOGUS DENTAL DISCOVERIES.—DR. A. C. CASTLE, for thirty-two years past, has inserted artificial teeth and filled teeth on all the known scientific principles most satisfactory to his patients. Several dentists advertise his old-exploded methods as novelties! Office No. 246 4th-st., Washington-square.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1, it gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be privately consulted, in English or French, at No. 61 Bleecker st. (east,) from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., Member of the University of New-York, may be consulted on diseases. Dr. C.'s rooms are so arranged that patients never come in contact. The utmost secresy observed and no charge made unless perfectly cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

EPILEPSY UNDERTAKEN.—"ST. JOSEPH" Treatment" of Palsy, Nervous Complaints, &c., Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway, up stairs, name on the door.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JUSTIN CAMPBELL and CHARLES CARO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

ja7-law8wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON and LOUISA M. his wife, against WILLIAM M. THORP—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 2d day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey-court, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1858.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
4f-law6wTh* No. 41 Wall-st, Jauncey-court, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES BARRY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dec. 12, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been, this day, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor, notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the 9th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. d24-law10wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, } Administrators.
JOHN S. ROBERTS, }
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb 3, 1858.

4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 43 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, } Administrators.
ARTHUR BROWN, }
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

d2-law6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP Executor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA. —SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers is called to the low rate of freight and the insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANT-ed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Site for the State Woman's Hospital Vetoed—An Application to be made for the Repeal of the Police Law—A Conference Committee on the Tax Levy—Report of the Fire Marshal.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The report in favor of appropriating $1,000 for the reception of Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha, under the direction of the Mayor, was called up. Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out of the resolution "$1,000" and insert $250, and to strike out "His Honor the Mayor" and insert "Committee." The motion was lost, and a motion to adopt the report as presented was lost for want of a Constitutional vote, and finally reconsidered and laid on the table.

The following communications were received from the Mayor and ordered to be printed:

VETO OF THE PROPOSAL TO GRANT LAND TO THE STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the resolution of your honorable body directing the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the Corporation to give the block of ground lying between Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, to the State Woman's Hospital, and herewith return the same with my objections.

The ordinance of the 22d of February, 1844, for the organization of the Sinking Fund appropriates all the real estate of the Corporation to the redemption of the City debt, and the act of the Legislature of the 13th of July, 1845, declares that the ordinance shall not be amended without the consent of the Legislature, but shall remain in full force until the whole of the City debt shall be fully redeemed. The Charter also requires that all sales of the estate of the Corporation shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. This is the basis of our public credit and there is no higher duty inforced upon the Municipal Government than to uphold and maintain it. It is very clear that, under the existing laws, the Common Council cannot give away any of the real estate of the Corporation. The resolution before me admits that no such power exists, but requires the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature for the passage of the necessary law to allow them to do so. The question then arises, ought we to allow such an application to be made? In my judgment, we should not ask the Legislature to do what ought not to be done. If authority be granted to give any one portion of the public property pledged to the public creditors, other portions may follow, until all the property appropriated for the security of the public debt shall have passed away. The public credit rests now firmly and securely upon the basis of a legal security, upon which we can always confidently rely to meet the constantly recurring demand of Municipal Government. If the Legislature should undertake to impair that security, upon the application of the Common Council, the good faith of the City would be violated, and its public credit receive a shock from which it would be difficult to recover.

I need not say that I return this resolution with pain and regret. I have carefully examined the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Woman's Hospital, and made myself fully acquainted with the objects of its institution. Devoted to the care of diseases which are peculiar to women, it appeals with irresistible force for support and aid. I trust it will receive such assistance from our citizens as will put it upon a permanent basis, and enable it to fulfill its glorious mission. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. MARION SIMS, its founder, who unites the highest professional skill with a martyr-like devotion in alleviating this class of human suffering. The gentlemen who have assumed the care of its concerns, and the ladies who have nobly volunteered to direct its interior management afford, in their well-timed philanthropy, the highest guarantees for the fidelity of their trust. The Common Council annually apply to the Legislature for leave to expend a certain portion of the City taxes in donations, and such power will undoubtedly be granted during the present session. If it shall please the Common Council to make to the State Woman's Hospital a donation, or devise any other legal mode of contribution, in an amount based upon the relief to be afforded by it to those who would otherwise be a charge upon the public bounty, I shall most cheerfully approve of it. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1858.

CONDITION OF CITY PIERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your Honorable body the accompanying communication from the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners relative to the imperative necessity for action in the matter of repairing several of the piers belonging to the City. It will be seen that the Board of Pilot Commissioners claim the right to act in the premises.

The dangerous state of Pier No. 40 East River is aggravated at the present time by the ice with which the harbor is filled, and the ships moored to the pier were compelled to be removed.

I would respectfully recommend, as I have already done, in the case of the repairs required to be done on the Pier No. 20 North River, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized, under an ordinance of the Common Council to be passed for that purpose, to advertise for proposals under specifications and terms to be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation for the repairs of Pier No. 40 East River, and all other piers standing in need of reparation. D. F. TIEMANN.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, submitting the plan on which it is proposed to erect a pier at the Battery for the use of the United States service.

A petition was received from the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, declaring their insolvency, and asking a remission of taxes. The tax amounts to $18,500.

THE TAX LEVY.

The tax levy came in from the Board of Councilmen, with the amendments there made.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the Board adhere to its former action, and that a Committee on Conference be appointed.

Alderman TUCKER thought the differences were considerable, but as there was great want of the money by those who should have received their pay long ago, he believed it should be adopted.

Alderman ADAMS would adhere to their former action. He thought their action was right, and they should stand by it. He was also opposed to a Committee of Conference.

Alderman STARR thought the wants of those who were depending upon the passage of the tax levy were very great. The greatest difference was in the item of printing; and that, he thought, might be arranged by having it inserted in the Supervisors' budget.

Alderman BRADLEY urged the adoption of his proposition for a conference. He did not think, however, that the suffering in the Street Inspector's Department could be very great, because there had not been a street-sweeper or garbage cart seen in the Eighteenth Ward for a long time. He thought there had not been many persons employed in that Department of late. The motion for a Committee of Conference was carried.

ANOTHER STREET DEPARTMENT CASE.

A communication was received from the Comptroller objecting to the payment of money on a contract made by Mr. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, with John Pettigrew, for regulating and grading Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the ground that it never was confirmed by the Common Council, as the law requires all such contracts should be. Mr. Pettigrew was not the lowest bidder, by some $12,000, but was next to the lowest. The Comptroller, therefore, further objects to the award, contending that the lowest bidder failing to take the job, it should have been readvertised and again offered to competition. The amount of the contract is $51,316 82. If the work had been done under the bid of A. C. Froms, the lowest bidder, it would have amounted to but $38,877 91. The bills ranged from this amount to $111,682. The latter was the bid of Charles Devlin, Esq.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Roads.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

The semi-annual Report of the Fire Marshal was received and took the usual course. It presents a statement of all the fires and fire alarms that have occurred in the six months ending Nov. 30, 1857. A part of an appropriate introduction states that while the neighboring cities have been visited with disastrous conflagrations, involving a large sacrifice of life and property, our losses, in both these respects, have been comparatively trifling. The heaviest was that which occurred in the tea warehouse of Messrs. Bucklin & Crane, No. 80 Front-street, and which amounted to about $60,000. It was occasioned by one of those fruitful sources of accident to which I have so frequently called your attention—the depositing of ashes in a barrel.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

In my last two reports I devoted a large space to the consideration of the reasons why this mode of heating buildings is so dangerous. I showed that, in the majority of cases, fires were caused by imperfections of construction, resulting from a miserable spirit of economy on the part of house-owners, or from gross negligence on the part of the builder. When constructed on proper principles, it appears to be satisfactorily demonstrated that no reasonable objections on the score of safety, under this head, can be urged against furnaces.

In a sanitary point of view, the case is different. Although the consideration of such a question does not come strictly within the sphere of my duties, it seems to me that I am called upon to lay before you certain facts in connection with it, which are said to affect the efficiency of one of the most important of our public departments. It has been stated to me, on reliable authority, that the health of the children in the public schools is found to suffer from this mode of heating. In many instances, I am assured, the teachers are obliged to allow children to leave school before the regulated hours, in consequence of the violent headaches produced by the closeness and impurity of the atmosphere. It is found from experience that the heated air thrown off from furnaces and iron surfaces generally, is divested of most of its vital properties, and is apt to produce congestion. In the case of persons of delicate constitutions, this tendency is immediately developed by furnace heat, and hence the number of children who are sent back ill to their parents. But not merely is this effect complained of in our ward schools; it has long since attracted the attention of physicians, and in some families the use of the furnace is positively prohibited. In a climate where dyspepsia and nervous complaints are so common, and where but comparatively little bodily exercise is taken, it is obvious that any system of heating which produces these symptoms is desirable to be avoided.

If, however, we do away with a plan which recommends itself for its cleanliness and economy of fuel and labor, we must endeavor to substitute some other system for it, which will combine these advantages with safety to life and property. The use of hot water pipes seems to me the only one which will reconcile all these requirements. Steam pipes, which have latterly come into favor, are subject to the objection that, when inclosed from the air and brought into contact with pine wood, they are liable, after a certain length of time, to produce combustion. When introduced into warehouses or dwellings the same care is required in the laying of them as is necessary in the insertion of hot-air pipes. At all the elbows, the wood casing should be kept, at least, five inches clear of them, as the heat is apt to concentrate at those points, and to produce charring. With hot water pipes no danger of this sort is to be apprehended. They are perfectly safe, and although not calculated to produce the same amount of heat as the furnace, they generate a genial warmth in the atmosphere, which is found to have no injurious effect upon the health. Owing to the recent deplorable accidents in a couple of our public schools, the Board of Education will probably feel it necessary to adopt some other plan of heating than that now in use. I respectfully submit to their consideration the foregoing remarks.

In connection with the subject of hot-air furnaces, I have a fact to state, which, if it does not altogether prevent, will tend to diminish, the danger arising from imperfect construction. In the course of my investigations, I have found that, in most instances, several hours previous to the breaking-out of fires arising from this cause, a smell, like the over-heating or scorching of pine wood, has been observed. I would, therefore, recommend that, on the first indication of such a symptom, an examination should be at once instituted around the registers, and in the immediate vicinity of the furnace itself. If this precaution be strictly observed, it will lead to a prompt discovery of the incipient enemy, and insure the safety of the premises and its occupants. To show how negligent persons are of premonitory indications of this kind, I should add that, in several instances, this smell of scorching was observed during the day and evening, and it was only toward morning that the parties were made sensible of their danger, by being aroused from their beds by a suffocating smoke and an alarm of fire.

ORIGIN OF FIRES.

To the numerous causes of fire, to which I have so frequently had occasion to direct your attention, I have to add another, which has hitherto escaped notice. Laborers employed in the construction of new buildings have a careless habit of throwing rubbish from the top of the premises down the chimney flues, in the belief that it will reach the bottom. In most cases the flue becomes blocked up, and so continues until an accident takes place. An instance of this occurred not long since at No. 157 Broadway. The owners of the premises erected a stove in the basement, previous to putting their furnaces in use. The stove had been kept burning for nearly a fortnight, when all at once fire was discovered issuing from the baseboard and floor in the vicinity of the flue. Fortunately, it made its appearance in the day time, and a few buckets of water soon arrested its progress. I was notified of the fact, instituted an examination, and found the chimney flue blocked up. Laborers were at once set to work, and several bushels of rubbish were removed from the flue, where it had lodged, about the centre of the building. To guard against the recurrence of such accidents, it should be an invariable rule with builders to drop a plumb line down the chimneys before they pronounce a building fit for occupancy.

INCENDIARISM.—VAGRANT BOYS.

It has been discovered, from recent investigations, that a large proportion of our up-town fires are the work of a class of vagrant youths, whose ages vary from fourteen to twenty years. They usually congregate at the corners of streets, spending their time in idleness, and each trying to excel his associates in wickedness. Without any ostensible means of gaining a livelihood, they are to be found in the streets at all hours of the day and night. Unless actually caught in the perpetration of some offence the police have but little power over them. Under such circumstances it is not, of course, surprising that, in the statistics of our criminal Courts, boys should be set down as contributing the largest share of offences, and that they should, occasionally, even be called upon to pay the penalty of their crime upon the scaffold.

To a class of offenders like these, in whom depravity has not as yet entirely extinguished the timidity of boyhood, it is evident that acts of incendiarism offer too many chances of thieving with impunity for them not to resort to them frequently. The results of my investigations show that the greater proportion of the fires occurring in stables, out-houses, and workshops, are caused by these young scoundrels, in order that they may take advantage of the confusion to rob the adjoining houses.

Through my interference, one of these gangs of boy incendiaries, which prowled about the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Twelfth-street, was entirely broken up. They had succeeded, however, in doing a great deal of mischief, having fired several stables and unoccupied buildings. Captain SEBRING, of the Ninth Ward Police, on my suggestion, directed the arrest of several of these youths, two of whom were recognized as having set fire to a lumber office. They were indicted, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The police are still on the lookout for the remainder of the gang, but the conviction and punishment of these two boys seem to have broken up the party, and since that time not a single fire of the same description has occurred in the vicinity.

As some of these acts of incendiarism are the result, less of a taste for thieving, than of a wanton spirit of mischief in very young boys, it becomes desirable to consider whether some plan cannot be devised which would give the Police the power of prevention. Under the present laws they have no such powers; and even when boys are detected in the commission of these offences, it becomes questionable whether it is desirable to class all in the same category, and to exclude them from all chance of reformation by committing them to the Penitentiary.

To meet this difficulty, I would suggest that an early application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing the police to arrest boys composing such gangs of idlers, and empowering magistrates to commit them to a house of industry, to be created for the purpose, and where they might be put to some useful occupation, without incurring the danger of being associated with older and more hardened offenders. The first term of confinement might be three months, or less, according to the discretion of the magistrate; and if, after their liberation, they were again found persevering in the same course, they should have another and more lengthened ordeal. In this way a complete reformation might be effected in the habits of these boys—they would be made good men and useful citizens; while, at the same time, the institution would be rendered self-supporting by the products of their labor. The result of the experiment would, I am convinced, do more towards the suppression of crime in our City than the multiplication of the penal machinery of the existing laws.

STATISTICS OF INCENDIARISM.

The annexed tables exhibit a total of fifty incendiary fires, during the last six months, being a decrease of seven as compared with the previous half year. The aggregate number of fires amounts to 143, being an increase of one as compared with the corresponding six months of 1856, but a diminution of 62 in comparison with the six months previous.

The total amount of loss by fires, during the past six months, is less than that of the corresponding six months of the previous year by $424,435, showing a decrease of about 58 per cent.; and less than the previous six months by $343,720, showing a decrease of a little over 50 per cent.

During the last half year, nineteen persons have been arrested on charges of arson, or on suspicion of committing that offense. James Shepherd, for burning his house in Fifty-third-street, in the ruins of which the charred remains of his wife were found, is now, under sentence of death in the City Prison. Michael Wogan, Jr., an unfortunate young man, who is said to be laboring under what is termed "moral insanity," and whose overpowering tendency toward incendiary acts could not be restrained while at large, is also in prison, under an indictment for murder. Thomas Deniny, was convicted of arson in the second degree, and was sentenced, by Recorder Smith, to ten years hard labor in the State Prison. Hiram Le Barns pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to imprisonment by Judge Russell; and a man named Patrick Nally, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, by the same Judge, for having fired a house while laboring under insanity.

It appears, from an examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, that only seven convictions of arson have taken place from 1819 to 1853, a period of 35 years. Since my investigations into the origin of fires, embracing three years and a half, 12 persons have been indicted for arson, and 10 convicted for that offense.

Among the numerous causes of fires, carelessness with matches has given rise to 14; camphene or fluid lamps, 15; carelessness with lamps or candles, 17; window-curtains, 8; chimney-flues, 8; stove-pipes, 11; combustion, 4; gas in store windows, 6; leakage of gas, 6. The report shows the death of one person by camphene accident, and two burnt to death; five lost their lives by a steam-boiler explosion; seven persons were severely injured by camphene or fluid accidents; one from gas explosion; one from fire-works, and four from burns.

In concluding this report, permit me again to offer my acknowledgements to his Honor the Mayor, the Police Justices, and the Police Department, generally, for the willing coöperation which they have afforded me in the discharge of my official duties. My thanks are especially due to the engineers and members of the Fire Department, for the energy and promptness of the aid which they have rendered me on all occasions.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

The following are the recapitulations annexed to the tables:

Cause of Fires.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Insurance.	Amount Paid.
Chimney flues	5	$608	$26,000	$408
Gas light in show windows	6	24,298	111,600	23,748
Friction of machinery	1	2,275	6,100	2,125
F'm car'l'ss use of matches	4	54,528	150,400	41,628
Supposed rats or mice with matches	1	225	6,000	225
Ch'n playing with matches	3	560	3,000	200
Fire works	4	2,050	12,500	1,200
From candle	4	5,955	12,200	5,580
Accidental	16	18,522	49,300	10,819
Supposed accidental	7	7,655	28,650	5,155
Carelessness	6	14,480	85,500	12,296
Baker's oven	1	145	3,500	145
Sparks on roof	3	267	5,550	192
Gas explosion	1	394	1,900	394
Explosion of still	1	267	3,500	217
Leakage of gas	2	625	2,860	525
Fire place	1	3,613	3,600	1,113
Ashes in barrel	1	66,183	129,000	66,183
Combustion	2	1,170	53,500	870
Malicious mischief	1	779	2,300	670
Intoxication	1	40	—	—
Careless gas fitters	1	350	6,000	150
Spark from household furnace	1	700	—	—
Unknown	14	4,860	6,662	1,445
Camphene or fluid lamps	3	1,252	6,600	1,222
Stove pipe	4	5,310	15,300	5,035
Arson	1	600	300	—
Set on fire	7	89,654	190,000	31,010
Supposed set on fire	9	46,651	152,600	29,010
Incendiary	15	51,452	97,100	31,740
Supposed incendiary	17	83,805	94,700	42,000
Total	143	$489,264	$1,287,012	$315,626

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FIRES, LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Month—1857.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Amount Paid.
June	28	$61,901	$236,012	$41,453
July	28	134,270	319,850	59,804
August	11	33,663	46,800	22,073
September	26	38,244	137,600	22,019
October	25	43,923	165,600	26,662
November	25	177,263	381,150	143,615
Total	143	$489,264	$1,287,012	$315,626

1857.

June 9.—James Shepherd—Arson in first degree.—Shepherd was arrested on the 2d of August. He was indicted by the Grand Jury on the 13th of October. The trial is set down for the December term.

July 4.—Edwin Gillan and William McKissock—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Discharged July 7, 1857. Evidence insufficient.

July 6.—Isabella Draper and Hannah M. Gliddon—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Davison, who, after a lengthy investigation, discharged the accused.

July 13.—Thomas Gallagher—Suspicion of arson.—The charge of arson was not proven, but the accused was sent to the Special Sessions on a charge of assault and battery. He was tried and sentenced to six months to the Penitentiary.

July 17.—Patrick Nally—Arson in the first degree.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Nalley was indicted for arson in the first degree. He was tried Sept. 10, 1857. The Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty on account of insanity. Judge Russell sent Nalley to the State Lunatic Asylum.

July 20.—James H. Magee—Suspicion of arson.—Magee was arrested on the 31st July, 1857. The examination was held before Justice Davison, who dismissed the complaint.

July 21.—Gabriel Schwab and Henry Markerwertz—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Osborn. Discharged. Evidence insufficient.

Aug. 13.—Philip Quirk—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Welsh. Discharged Aug. 20. Evidence insufficient.

August 27.—William McLaughlin and James Chambers—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Discharged after a careful investigation, the evidence insufficient.

September 6.—Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeater—Arson in the fourth degree.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. The accused pleaded guilty, on the 16th of November, to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree. Judge Russell sentenced them each to one year in the Penitentiary.

September 20.—James Bradley—Suspicion of arson.—Justice Flandreau dismissed the complaint. Evidence insufficient.

Sept. 29.—John Bridget—Suspicion of arson.—The accused was arrested by the Police of the Eleventh Ward. The examination was held before Justice Wood, who discharged the prisoner, as the evidence was insufficient.

Oct. 22.—Henry Newell, (colored)—Attempted arson, first degree.—The examination was held before Justice Connolly. The Grand Jury indicted the accused on the 7th of November. The trial is set down for the December term.

Oct. 28.—Elena Exen—Suspicion of arson.—The accused was arrested and the examination held before Justice Connolly, who, after a careful investigation, discharged the prisoner, as the evidence was insufficient.

ALARMS AND THEIR CAUSE.

Combustion, 2; straw-bed, 6; window curtains, 8; pitch and tar-pots, 2; carelessness, lamp, 13; stove or stove-pipe, 7; fluid or camphene lamps, 12; spark on roof, 3; fire-board, 1; fireworks, 1; malicious mischief, 1; rats, in matches, 1; intoxication, 1; unknown, 7; ashes, 2; furnace, 1; imperfect flue, 3; gas explosion, 2; carelessness, matches, 5; cigar, 1; children, with matches, 2; fire-place, 1; grate, 1; upsetting stove, 1; grate blower, 1; tailor's goose, 1; explosion of steam boiler, 1; false alarms, 34; attempted arson, 8; arson, 1; burglary and attempted arson, 1. Total, 129.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

The proposal to apply for a repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law, came in from the Board of Councilmen.

On the motion to concur, Alderman TUCKER remarked that the Board would not concur. The law had not been in force long—certainly not long enough to judge of its merits. As far as could be judged, he thought it was working well, and he was opposed to any action, particularly as no reasons were given.

Alderman OWENS took similar views of the case.

Alderman ADAMS was opposed to the law, not only an account of the manner in which it was forced upon the City, but because the present Police force was of a stronger party character, and more inefficient than any other they had ever had. It was made up of men from the Shanghae mountains, (probably the Catskill,) from the rural districts, and of men who had been drummed out of Boston. He had heard of some twenty men who were waiting to take the "Custom House Oath" (He presumed they all knew what that meant) before Gen. NYE, and he was sure they all had Jersey mud on their boots—they had not been in the City long enough to get their boots blacked. And bad and all as the force was, it cost some $300,000 a year more than the old Municipal force.

Aldermen DAVIES opposed a repeal, and defended the present police force.

Alderman McSPEDON thought there was no need of long speeches. The facts in the case were before the Board and before the people. He hoped the Board would concur.

Alderman TUOMEY expressed similar views, and added that he wished to give the Mayor an opportunity of signing it.

After considerable additional debate Alderman WILSON moved the previous question.

Alderman OWENS moved to lay over, which was lost.

The motion to concur was carried by a vote of to 7. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, on Wednesday last, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The following preamble and resolution was presented by Commissioner PURDY:

Whereas, It has been intimated to members of this Board that the memorial to Congress, lately adopted by this Board, is considered as charging Captains of vessels from this port as a class, and generally, with improper treatment of emigrant females, therefore,

Resolved, That it was not the intention of the Commissioners, nor as they trust is it so expressed in the language of such memorial, to charge the practices referred to upon the Captains and officers from this port generally or usually, but that, nevertheless, instances have come to their knowledge, and frequent complaints made, sufficient, in their judgment, to require their action and the interference of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

It was decided to allow Mr. VERE FOSTER $3 each, partially to defray the expenses contingent upon the removal of females emigrating from this City to the West, under the auspices of the Women's Protective Association. The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 17, 1858		3,940
No. emigrants arrived since, to Feb. 24, 1858		409
Total		4,349
To same date in 1857		9,945
	1858.	1857.
No. of inmates in Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island	1,868	1,676
No. of inmates in Marine Hospital, Staten Island	100	108
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 17, 1858	$9,283 01	
Receipts since, to Feb. 24, 1858	174 00	$9,457 01
Total		$41,612 90
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 17, 1858	17,334 26	
Sundry expenses of Feb. 17, 1858	2,759 82	$20,094 08
Balance of Com. Fund		$21,518 82

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 92 Avenue B, on the body of FREDERICK EAGER, a child two years of age, who died from the effects of burns. The child, while alone in the kitchen, lighted a piece of paper in the stove, and the flames communicated to his clothes. A verdict was rendered of "Death by burns accidentally received."

SCALDED IN A BREWERY-VAT.—JOHN BECKSTEIN, a German, who resided at No. 213 West Thirty-ninth-street, died yesterday from scalds received by falling into one of the vats of the brewery opposite his residence. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. An inquest will be held to-day upon the body.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the second floor of the frame tenement house No. 40 Laurens-street, occupied by L. LATTERIO, an Italian organ grinder. The fire originated under the stove. M. LATTERIO had two monkeys burned and his "best" organ, which comprised his principal stock in trade. He estimates his loss altogether, including the damage to his furniture, at $50. No insurance. The building was damaged to the amount of $30, and was not insured.

A CHATHAM-STREET DODGE.—An Irishman complained yesterday to the Mayor of having been cheated out of $6, at a clothing store in Chatham-street. He said he purchased a coat, for which he was to pay six dollars. Having paid the amount, the proprietor of the place refused to give him the coat unless he would pay six dollars more, and also refused to give him his money back. The proprietor was forced to give up the money, and then dismissed with a reprimand.

[Advertisement.]

THAT MYSTERIOUS SCARLET LETTER.—It is repeated this afternoon at Barnum's. Little CORDELIA HOWARD, as the Elfin Child, is bewilderingly attractive. The crowd yesterday applauded her immensely. She is an astonishing little actress. Another crowd this afternoon. The "Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's this evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be presented at this favorite Theatre, four highly attractive and amusing pieces, viz.: "The Golden Farmer," "Red Gnome," "Flying Dutchman," and "Swiss Cottage." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JULIA DALY, the CARLO FAMILY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

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ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY are from the most reliable sources, and attest to his wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

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FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Ward Committees appointed at a recent meeting of citizens of Jersey City, to solicit donations for the relief of the poor, have succeeded in collecting altogether the sum of $556 87 in cash, and orders for $80 worth of groceries; $116 25 has been subscribed which has not yet been paid in. A sub-Committee of one from each Ward, consisting of Charles Fink, M. C. Smith, J. B. Haight and John H. Smyth, have been appointed to purchase provisions and to procure a dépôt from which to dispense them, and Rev. Mr. VERRINDER, city missionary, has been selected to take charge of it with the Committee. The next meeting of the Committees will be held at the City Clerk's office on Monday next at 9 o'clock in the morning.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Mayor WESCOTT, of Jersey City, in compliance with a resolution recently passed by the Common Council, has issued a call for a public meeting to be held in Park Hall on Friday (to-morrow) evening, for the purpose of getting an expression from the citizens relative to the bill now pending before the New-Jersey Legislature for the extension of the Central Railroad from its present terminus at Elizabethport to Jersey City. The citizens of Jersey City, generally, manifest a good deal of interest in the project.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 24.

$5,000	Ind. St. 5s	86
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	89⅛
4,000	North C. St. 6s	95
43,000	Missouri St. 6s	84
2,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	83
2,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	82½
3,000	do	82
1,000	N.Y. C. Bs. '76	96⅛
1,000	E.RR.3dM.Bs.'83	87½
6,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	74
4,000	Erie C. Bs. '62	59
1,000	H.Riv.R.R.2dM.	90
2,600	H. R. R. 3d M.	69½
2,000	do	69¾
1,000	do	70
1,000	H. R. R Con. Bs.	65
2,000	Har. R R 1st M.	84
2,000	Har. 3d M. Bs	51¼
5,000	do	51
5,000	R. R. Bs '86...b30	71⅛
4,000	M.C.R. 8 Ꝑ ct 1st Mge.Si.F.Co. bds	100⅛
1,000	do	100¾
5,000	do	101
4,000	Ill. C. R. B. Bs	93⅛
6,000	do	93¾
10,000	do	94
100	Ill.Cen.JlyRghts.	104
1,000	LaC&Mil.Ln G.B.	35
1,000	do	37
6,000	do	37½
10,000	do	38
1,000	do	38⅛
5	Han.&St.Jos.R.bds.	60
12	Bank New-York	110
80	Merch. Bank	111
100	Phenix Bank	106
22	Bank Commerce	101⅛
20	Chatham Bank	60
11	Shoe & Leath. Bk	108
15	Continental Bank	99
26	Manhattan Bank	125
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	99
200	Canton Co	24¼
100	do	24⅜
100	do...s10	24⅜
350	Penn. Coal Co	77
200	do...b30	77½
56	do	76¾
465	Pacific M. S. Co	60
70	do	60⅛
190	N. Y. Cen. R. R	88
50	do...s10	88
200	do...s30	88
750	do	88¼
450	do	88⅜
50	do	88⅝
400	do...s20	88
200	do...s20	88¾
200	do...s30	88⅜
200	Erie Railroad...b30	37⅛
100	do	37⅞
450	do	37¾
200	do...b10	37¼
50	do...b15	37¼
150	do	37⅝
200	do...s10	37⅛
100	do...s10	37
370	do	37
250	do...s60	36½
150	do	36¾
61	New-Jersey R.R.	125

100	Hud. R. R. R...b10	31¼
435	do	31
225	do	31¼
200	do...s30	31
100	do...b30	31¼
200	do...b30	31⅜
100	do...s60	30¾
225	Harlem Railroad	15⅛
200	do	15⅝
70	do	15¾
650	do	16
350	do	16¼
650	do	16⅜
200	do...b60	16¾
300	do...b60	17
14	Sixth-av. R. R	105
50	Harlem R. R. p	25¼
85	do	25⅜
50	do	25¾
100	Reading R. R...b30	65¼
100	do	65¼
100	do...b10	65¼
300	do...b30	65¼
100	do...b10	65
400	do...b30	65
1700	do	65
500	do...s60	64
450	do	64¾
100	do...b10	64¾
500	do	64½
110	Mich. Cent. R. R.	74
1075	M.So.& N. Ia. R.	31⅛
350	do...b10	31⅝
350	do...b30	32
100	do...b30	31¾
28	do	31¾
280	do...b10	31⅛
150	do...s10	31⅛
50	do	31⅛
452	M. So. & N. I. p.s.	54
25	do...s10	54
100	Panama Railroad	106½
175	do...b30.	107
100	Ill. Central R. R	97
25	do	97⅛
150	do...b5	97½
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	19
210	do	19⅛
30	Gal & Chic. R. R	94
105	do	93¾
100	do	93½
350	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	50¾
100	do...b10	50½
100	do...b30	51½
50	do...b2	51
150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.b3	82
100	do	81¾
262	do	81⅛
200	do...b10	81⅛
50	Mil. & Miss.R.R.s30	42⅛
150	do...b15	43
10	do	42½
85	do	43
50	do...b30	43⅛
870	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	10⅛
100	do...b10	10⅜
100	Cum. Coal Co...b3	21
100	do	20¾
100	do...s30	20½
205	do	20⅛
200	do...s3	20¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	86
10,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	39
5,000	do	38
5,000	Hud.R.R.3d Mtg.	70
1,000	Reading R. Bs.'86	71
2,000	do	71¼
100	Pacific M.S.S. Co.	60¾
5	do	61
200	Cumb. Coal Co	21
150	do	21⅛
150	Penn. Coal Co	77
25	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97⅛
140	N.Y.Central R.R.	88⅝
350	do	88¾
150	Erie Railroad	36¾
50	do...b30	37
381	do...s3	36⅛
140	Hud. River R. R.	31¼
500	do	31⅜
90	Har. R. R. Pref.	26

200	Harlem R. R.	16⅛
600	do	16¼
50	Mich. Cen. R...b15	74⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	51⅛
100	do	51¾
78	M. So.&N.I.R.R.	31⅜
100	do	31¾
100	do...s60	31⅛
250	M. S.&N.I.prf.St'k.	54
50	do...b10	54⅛
25	Panama R. R.	106¾
20	do	106⅛
10	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	81
100	do...s30	81
50	do	81¼
90	Mil. & Miss.R.R.b10	43
300	do...b30	43
100	do	42⅛
142	do	42

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,500 Ill. Cent. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	93¼
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R.R. 7s	Int. add.	80⅛
$1,000 Ashland City 6s	Int. add.	62
$5,000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. 7s	Int. add.	59
$5,000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. 7s	Int. add.	58⅛
$1,210 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857		51
$500 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857		46¼
$650 Atlantic Marine Insurance Scrip of 1858		70
$660 Pacific Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857		47
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add.	83
$1,000 St. Louis County 6 Ꝑ cent. Bds	Int. add.	75
$1,000 City of Madison (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	50
$3,000 Missouri 6 Ꝑ cent. Bonds	Int. add.	83¾
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	65
$3,000 Mil. and Horicon R. 1st M. 8s	Int. add.	14⅛
$45,000 Missouri 6s	Flat.	83⅛
$43,000 Missouri 6s	Flat.	83¾@83⅞
$9,000 Missouri 6s	Flat.	83⅞
$6,000 Cumb. Coal & Iron Co. 6 Ꝑ cent. Bs	Flat.	62
$10,000 Mercer County (Ill.) 6s	Int. add.	50
$10,000 Marshall County (Ill.) 6s	Int. add.	50
$11,000 Watertown and Madison R. R. 8s	Flat.	3¼
$10,000 Watertown and Mad. Real Est'e 8s	Flat.	25
17 shares Artisans' Bank		80
29 shares Atlantic Bank		73⅛
15 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		60¾
100 shares Buffalo and State Line R. R		98
11 shares Market Bank		100⅛
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		88
25 shares Phenix Bank		106
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		98⅛
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		97
10 shares Union Express Co.		70
25 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		60⅛
27 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		49
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & West'n R.		19
50 shares Clev., Col. & Cincinnati R. R		99⅛
9 shares Bank of New-York		110
5 shares Bank State of New-York		102
25 shares American Express Co		93⅛
1 share American Express Co		94
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		50
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅝
10 shares American Exchange Bank		104
5 shares American Exchange Bank		103¼
20 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.		113¼
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co		98¼

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Foreign financial and political advices published this morning to Wednesday, Feb. 10, from England, had no perceptible influence on the Stock Exchange or the Money Market. Time has been, and not long since, when the speck of political trouble between two such important European powers as England and France would have been seized upon by the *Bears* on the Street to depress the temper of the Stock dealings; but this class of operators being at present almost wholly unknown, the *Bulls* give no thought to the diplomatic notes of LOUIS NAPOLEON or the debates of the British Parliament. The contingency of serious trouble is held to be too remote. In other respects the accounts by the *Arago* are favorable. The Cotton Market at Liverpool is a fraction higher, and the trade reports from Manchester somewhat better. The latest Stock quotations from this side were by the *America* from Boston, to Jan. 27. They had just been telegraphed to London. A private letter of Tuesday, Feb. 9, says that if the accounts are confirmed by the mail, the probability is, they will impart more activity to the dealings in American Bonds and Shares. A still more favorable mail left here on the 3d February, the response to which will be received next week.

Since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday, we hear of no business in Exchange. The demand for Money to-day is about the same as earlier in the week. The enormous transactions at the Brokers' Board ought, in the ordinary course, to give activity to loans at call, but nothing of the sort is seen or felt on the Street, and the Brokers supply their daily wants in the more quiet and easy way, at from 5 to 7 Ꝑ cent., according to the character of their collaterals. In general trade there is a slight improvement, with some show of speculation in two or three leading articles like Coffee, Tea and Hides, and a considerable degree of firmness in Sugars, but the amount of new paper growing out of this change is not sufficient to influence the price of Money. Some of the Dry Goods importers, who have money over, are buying 3 Ꝑ cent. Treasury Bills at par@¼ Ꝑ cent. discount, to hold for Custom House purposes when trade further improves. A number of the most influential of the Bank Officers had a further conference yesterday on the subject of the allowance of interest on deposits, at the Merchants' Bank. No definite conclusion was arrived at, as it is found that entire unanimity cannot be arrived at. The discussion, however, has already led to the abandonment of the practice as a general rule, the exceptions being a few important accounts with Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, &c., and we believe with some of the Savings Institutions—the last being persuaded to leave large balances at bank for the consideration of 3 Ꝑ cent. per annum on a given portion of them.

Among other items of financial news by the *Arago*, it is announced that the Bank of France has reduced its discounts to 4½ Ꝑ cent. and that the arrival of Gold in London from Australia and other quarters for the week ending with Tuesday, Feb. 9, amount to *six million dollars*. An Australian ship, the *Marco Polo*, which was out of time, had arrived with $1,500,000. The East India Company's Loan, about to be authorized by act of Parliament, is to bear about 4 Ꝑ cent. interest.

The list of sales at the Stock Exchange to-day tells the whole story of the buoyancy and activity of the market. The amount of business done is quite equal to that of yesterday, and prices, with one or two exceptions, are fully supported. The *doubling* of the market price of Erie Shares, within a few weeks, has induced some realizations at 36½@37 Ꝑ cent., and a slight reaction in the advance—the market closing about 36 Ꝑ cent. Panama, Reading, Michigan Southern, Hudson River, Michigan Southern Preference Shares, Toledo, Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Illinois Central, are all better than yesterday, while New-York Central maintains the advance to 88@88¼ Ꝑ cent. On the Bond list there is a rapid advance of 5½@6 Ꝑ cent. on La Crosse Land Grants, and 4½@5 Ꝑ cent. on Hudson River Third Mortgage. The general market closes steady; a little less buoyant than on Tuesday or Monday, but with no relaxation in the activity of the dealings.

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, reports the following changes in Bank officers:

"Mr. J. B. CRAWFORD, at present teller in the Pacific Bank of this City, has been appointed cashier of the Norwalk Bank of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. C. B. ROCKWELL, who takes the cashiership of the Newark Banking Company, vacated by Mr. J. D. VERMILYE, now of the Merchants' Bank, of this City. Mr. CRAWFORD is a thoroughly educated bank officer, and will be an acquisition to the institution with which he is about to be connected."

Holders of coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, due Feb. 1, 1858, and also of the first mortgage coupons of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, due March 1, 1858, are respectfully requested by the President of the Company to remit their coupons to St. Louis, where they will be paid *with Exchange* as fast as the earnings of the road will admit of it.

The weekly official averages advertised in the TIMES by the City Banks, under the oath or affirmation of each cashier, include *all the loans*, as well as discounts, made by the Banks. A morning paper, in attempting to account for the *decrease* of loans on the last statement, when the increase of specie means and the speculative movement on the Stock Exchange authorized the expectation of an *increase*, ventures the suggestion that the *call* loans of the Banks are sometimes kept as cash items, and not reported in the general line of Loans and Discounts. It is due to the integrity and reliability of the Weekly Statements that this impression should be corrected.

In the Virginia Senate, on Friday last, an act restricting the issues of bank bills of less denomination than ten dollars after the month of December next, and of less denomination than twenty dollars after December, 1859, was read a second time and passed.

On and after 1st March the Metropolitan Bank will receive New-England money at ½ Ꝑ cent. discount, instead of ¼ Ꝑ cent. as now.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

There is no change to note in the Cotton market. The sales, to-day, were 9,000 bales; stock in port 383,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, 148,000; decreased receipts at all Southern ports 454,000 bales. SUGAR is firm. Fair to fully fair 5c.@5½c. MOLASSES, 28c.@30c. FLOUR, $4 75@$4 87½. Mixed CORN, 60c. Mess PORK, $16 24. BACON HAMS, 7¾c. Barrel LARD, 9¾c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR steady at $4 50. WHEAT—Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 20. CORN quiet; Mixed, 53c.@56c.; White, 57c.@58c.; Yellow, 56c.@57c. CLOVERSEED firmer; sales at $5@$5 25. WHISKY dull and lower; sales at 22½c.@23c. PROVISIONS flat; Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 8¾c. MESS PORK, $16 75. LARD, nominal at 9¾c.@10c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

BREADSTUFFS firm but inactive, except CORN, for which there is a large demand. PROVISIONS unchanged. COFFEE has advanced. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c. WHISKY firm at 22c.@22½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The receipt here of the *Anglo Saxon's* news had no effect upon the COTTON market. The sales to-day, add up 1,300 bales at unchanged prices. MOLASSES declined 1c. CORN closed buoyant. Bulk MEATS advanced—6¾c. for Shoulders; HAMS, 7½c.; LARD in barrels, 9¾c., and in kegs, 11¼c. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool, active; five ships were taken to-day, at 15-32d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88; $2,000 City 6s, 92½; $4,000 City Railroad 6s, 92½; $2,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 46; $2,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52⅛; $5,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 71⅛; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 72; $9,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50; 122 Pennsylvania Railroad 45⅜; 100 Cleveland and Pittsburg, 9⅜; 100 do., 9⅝; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 93½; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 93; 100 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 50 do., 13⅝; 30 Catawissa Railroad, 7⅝; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 56¾; 1,[illegible] Creek, ⅜; 100 do., ⅞; 350 Lehigh Zinc, 1¼; [illegible]ing Railroad, 33⅝; 32 Northern Pennsylvania [illegible] 10⅛; 5 City Bank 45; 5 Bank Penn Townshi[illegible]; 1 Commercial Bank, 49⅛.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, [illegible] delphia 6s, 92¾@93; Philadelphia 6s, Rai[illegible] 93; Philadelphia 6s, new, 98@98½; Penn[illegible] 87⅞@88; Reading Railroad, 33¼@33⅜; Read[illegible] Bonds, '70, 78; Reading Railroad mortg[illegible] 86; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 71@[illegible] sylvania Railroad, 45⅜@45½; Morris Canal C[illegible] 50@50¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10½@11; Schuy[illegible] gation Preferred, 18¾@19; Williamsport [illegible] Railroad, 13⅛@13¾; Williamsport and Elmi[illegible] 7s 1st mortgage, 64@67; Williamsport and E[illegible] road 2d mortgage, 53⅛@55; Long Island, [illegible] Girard Bank 10⅜@10⅛; New Creek, ⅜@[illegible] wissa Railroad, 7⅜@8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	[illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Jno. Kno[illegible] T. Cone and lady, Thos. Rosseru, H. Heyward, [illegible] 4 children, Mrs. J. H. Hallett, Miss Conkey, [illegible] lady and child Miss Story, W. Hull, Daniel Co[illegible] B. Cooper, C. P. Ralli J. H. Butterworth, T. [illegible] C. E. Drayton, George Hammond, Mr. Lovejoy[illegible] the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Portsmouth, &c.—Mr[illegible] Bowers, William J. Collins, H. W. Stroud, W. [illegible] and lady, E. D. King, J. F. Long, G. W. Mann[illegible] 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—[illegible] Gasquoine, G. Selig Martin O'Connor, Mr. Kau[illegible] Post, Master Hertz, Mrs. Mason and sister, Chas. [illegible] J. B. Wheeler, J. T. Wright—and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon sets.... 5 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 41 | Gov. Island. 6 30 | Hell Gate.. 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, T[illegible] & Co.

Ships Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Meridien, Crowell, Panama, Tappin & Starbuck; [illegible]tiana, Owen, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Brigs Saginaw, Wortenger, Laguayra; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Costa Rica, Murray, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; A. Merritt, (Br.,) P[illegible] St. John, N. B. Tremlett Bros.; Kalva, Steele, Car[illegible] Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners M. Vassar, Crapo, Philadelphia, J. B. Edwards; J. S. Bowman, Wooster, Aquadilla, J. V. C[illegible]via & Co.; C. A. Stetson, Cobb, Portland, G. S. H[illegible]; T. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; J. [illegible] Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; [illegible] Boston, Singo, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; [illegible]tha, Simonton, St. John and a market, Metcalf & Duncan.

Sloop Warren Stannard, New Haven, master.

Steamers Parkersburg, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Marina, Clayton, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Sunderland Dec. 31, and 46 ds. from the Downs, with coal to order—vessel to Dunham & Dimon. Has encountered severe westerly gales since crossing the Banks; 12 days since was to the westward of Nantucket, and was drove back to lon. 65. Jan. 12, lat. 51, lon. 14 21, passed a large walking-beam steamer, under foresail, no steam.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 127 passengers to L. E. Ainsw[illegible]. Had 3 births on the passage. Had very heavy weather.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Conillard, Liverpool Jan. 5, with mdse. to T. Richardson. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Maria Morton, Buckley, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Bark Comet, (of Boston,) Burr, Macao Oct. 22, with teas, &c., to order. Was 32 ds. in the China Sea with light southerly winds and calms. Nov. 19, in the Straits of Gaspar, spoke ship Spitfire, from Foo-chow foo for London; same day saw ship Lion. Passed Anjier Nov. 24, at midnight. Dec. 22, off Madagascar, while running before a gale from N. E., William Brown, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost, a heavy sea running and the ship going 12 knots, could not save him. Was 10 ds. off Cape Good Hope, with heavy westerly gales. Sighted St. Helena Jan. 12. Feb. 12, lat. 34 40 N., lon. 73 W., passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently a bark of 350 tons, full of water, with fore and mizzen masts gone near the deck, mainmast standing with mainyard attached, appeared to have been some time in that condition; passed within [illegible] yards of her. Feb. 20, Cape Henry bearing W. by S. [illegible] miles, saw a bark with loss of foremast and bowsprit and maintopgallant mast; saw a steamer run down to her, she afterwards kept away for the Capes. Have had a constant succession of N. and N. W. gales since passing lat. 28 N.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Barbadoes 14 ds., in ballast to Bishop & Bro., of New-Haven.

Bark Linden, Kirby, Mobile 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, New-Orleans, left the Bar Jan. 29, with mdse. to master. Has had heavy weather, lost sails, stove bulwarks, lost rails, topgallant forecastle, had decks swept, &c.

Brig John Boynton, Blye, Gonaives, (St. Domingo,) Jan. 31, with coffee &c., to A. Rolner & Mollmann. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Feb. 17, lat. 37 51, lon. 73, in a gale from N. E., Jacob Madison, seaman, of Germany, while in the act of reefing the mainsail, was knocked overboard and lost. The J. B. has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; has been blown off in the late gale. A portion of her crew are frost bitten. She came to anchor last evening at Quarantine, and during the night a large field of ice drifted foul of her, when she dragged her anchors abreast of Robins Reef, and brought up without receiving any damage.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Pomeroy, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 5, with coffee, &c., to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Had light winds to Cape Antonio, since passing which has had a succession of head winds. Feb. 14, wind N. E., passed the Isaacs, saw 7 ships and 1 bark bound in the Bay. Feb. 16, lat. 30 19, lon. 80 17, exchanged signals with brig Wm. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) bd. N. Feb. 22, at night, Highlands bearing N. N. W. 18 miles, took a pilot from boat James Avery, No. 9, wind from N. N. E. to N. W., making much ice.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Camden,) Sherman, St. Marks 19 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Brodie & Pettes. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather from W. to N. N. E., with snow. Off Cape Florida exchanged signals with brig Essex, from Matanzas for New-York.

Brig North, Davidson, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras. Feb. 17, off Hatteras, saw bark Culloma, from Galveston for New-York.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Williams, Sagua la Grande Feb. 3, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Feb. 13, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, Charles Cole, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost part of deck load of molasses, (37 hhds.) Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Andrew Peters, (of Ellsworth,) McFarland, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. Louisa, Newcomb, Attakapas 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturgis & Co. Has had very heavy weather, stove galley, water casks, split sails, &c.

Schr. Neptune, Myers, Alexandria, Va., bound to New-London, with grain.

Schr. Samuel A. Appleton, Smith, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Nickerson.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Alexander M., Christie, Wareham, nails.

Schr. River Queen, Lynch, Norfolk 2 ds., with grain.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. Feb. 23, at 1 P. M., off [illegible] passed two large packet-ships bd. N.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, E.; meridian, E. N. E.; sunset, N. E., and light.

Below.

Ship Mediator, Coffin, from New-Orleans, to Wm. T. Frost.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, from Havana—By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.

Sailed.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyons, for Savannah; Marion, Foster, for Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

The ship Plymouth Rock, 1,250 tons, was this [illegible] taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. [illegible] be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Arr. brigs Robin, Killman, [illegible]nas; Albatross, Dow, Matanzas; Young Turk, [illegible] Town; Fredericks, from St. Domingo.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 1, in lat. 42 57, lon. 55 45, brig Mary Eliza, (Br.) bound E.

Feb. 19, lat. 36 30, lon. 68 30, schr. James & Frederick, from Bucksport for Norfolk.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, Feb. 10, William Tell, Bonney, [illegible] New-York, March 15; Zurich, Rich, do., do.; [illegible]waukee, Davis, (of New-Haven, for do., Feb. [illegible] stone, McFarland, (of Boston,) for do., 24th; [illegible] Howes, do., do., 24th; Mulhouse, Wilner, (of [illegible] Orleans, 20th; Mary McNear, McNear, destinat[illegible] John H. Jarvis, Collier, (of Boston,) do.; Whi[illegible] Stinson, (of Pittston,) do.; Bernard, Casnur, [illegible] do.; Mary, Marshall, do., do.; International, [illegible] do.; Charlotte A. Morrison, Morrison, (of Balti[illegible] George West, Couch, (of Newbury,) do.; Ark[illegible]vis, (of Portsmouth,) do.; Canton, Pettengill, [illegible]nah,) do.; Isabella, Drew, (of Baltimore,) do.; [illegible]ian, Merriman, (of Portland,) do.; Asa Eld[illegible]man, (of Boston,) do.; Kate Dyer, Dyer, (of Port[illegible]) Barnberg, Williams, (of New-Orleans,) do.; [illegible] Hathaway, do., do.; Columbia, Sturgis, (of [illegible]) do.; Ironsides, Curtis, (of New-York,) do.; Pelican State, Morse, (of Baltimore,) do.; Cromwell, Adams, (of Boston,) do.; Investigator, Carver, (of Searsport,) do.; Criterion, Harding, (of Boston,) arrived in the Roads; Escort, Bryant, do., do.

At Cowes, Feb. 10, Sealark, Adams, from Callao.

At Kingston, Jam., Feb. 5, ship Resolute, from Boston, dscg.; bark Cordelia, for Cuba; sld. Feb. 2, brigs Ocean Bell, Wilson, from Navassa, her cargo of guano sent to Baltimore in brig Lillian, which sld. Feb. 2; Frank, (Br.,) dscg; schr. R. H. Moulton, Donelson, for Pensacola in a few ds., had lost the Captain on the passage, and received damage. The brig Frank, (Br.,) from Halifax, dscg.; 3-masted schr. Port of Spain, (Br.,) Brien, from Shelburne, N. S., for Inagua, to load salt for Shelburne, sld. Jan. 22.

At Gonaives, St. Domingo, Jan. 31, schrs. Emma V., for Boston, in 10 ds.; Kingfisher, from do., just arrived.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 3, brig Sea Lark, ldg. for New-York in a few days.